THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 64. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

REVENUE SEIZURES IN THE SOUTH

Raids on Illicit Distillers.

The Fire in New Orleans.

Statue of Washington Burned

Attempted Escape of Convicts.

Railroad Rates to the West.

New Freight and Passenger Tables.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHISKY RAIDING.

Ridding the Fastnesses of Tennessee of Illicit Distillers.

The Nashville *Union* of the 14th instant has the following:—

On the 27th of last month an extended raid into the Fifth district, which lies partly this side and partly beyond the mountains, was started from this place by Supervisor Emery. The party consisted of Lieutenant Noble, Special Deputy R. T. Gaines, and A. D. Otterson and ten mounted men.

In due time the party reached the mountainous part of the district and commenced vigorous operations. They went to the counties of Smith, Putnam, DeKalb, White, Jackson, and Clay, in Tennessee, and to Monroe county in Kentucky. They had one little skirmish at Chestnut Mountain, in which, however, no blood was spilled. They destroyed in all 17 distilleries, the principal portion of which was in Putnam county and in Buffalo Valley; the others being on Second Creek, Hurricane Creek, and Falling Water. Large quantities of whisky, mash beer, and material, etc., were also destroyed. They destroyed 285 barrels of beer and mash, estimated as equivalent to 30,000 gallons in all. The value of the property destroyed by the raiders is estimated at $5000. The raiders returned to the city on Saturday night without bloodshed, save in the accidental shooting of Mr. Gaines on Buffalo Creek. The time when the necessity for these raids, real or imaginary, no longer exists, will be hailed with pleasure by all classes.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE.

Destruction of Powers' Statue of Washington.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, March 6.

At about half-past 1 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the building of the fair grounds used for the display of machinery. It first made its appearance near the boiler of the large stationary engine, and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. Rapidly consuming the first, the octagon or centre building then took fire, and in a short time all three of the large and substantial houses were burned to the ground.

THE ALARM OF FIRE

was given, but at that time two or three fires were raging in the city, and the firemen with their engines were delayed in reaching the fair grounds. Upon their arrival there the work of destruction had been completed, and there was nothing to be seen but the brick pillars and the debris of the splendid engine and shafting. One of the most serious losses by this fire was the

DESTRUCTION OF THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

It will be remembered that this statue was ordered by the State of Louisiana, and cost $30,000. For a time it occupied the little pagoda erected in the State House grounds at Baton Rouge, but was afterwards removed and placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, where it remained until captured by General Butler, and sent to the Patent Office at Washington. There it remained until 1868, when it was returned to the State through the exertions of Senator Kellogg, we believe. Upon its arrival in this city, there being no suitable place for it, the Fair Grounds Association obtained permission to place it in the rotunda of the octagon building, and there it remained until destroyed by this fire. Its loss will be a matter of regret, as it was about the only relic of the halcyon days of Louisiana in its time of prosperity and glory.

It is generally believed that the fire was the

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY,

who could have had no object in view but that of the most wilful and diabolical malice. It is estimated that the loss will reach nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

STRIKING FOR LIBERTY.

Convict Soldiers Disarm a Guard and Make a Bold Attempt to Escape.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th instant says:—

At fatigue call on the morning of the 6th of March six convicts, United States soldiers, named Killmald, Pat Davis, Lee, Leonard, and Babcock, were detailed to go the beach after oyster shells for the purpose of macadamizing the roads. They were accompanied by the provost-sergeant, L. G. Scharmer, who was armed with a navy revolver, and two privates, Messenthine and Miller, of companies E and H, armed with breech-loaders. The party had proceeded but a short distance when the word "Now boys!" was given by one of the convicts, and on the instant the guard were seized and disarmed with but little resistance. Accompanying the fiat which the party was in was a small boat belonging to the light-house keeper, which the convicts took possession of, and keeping the guard covered by their rifles, made for a small island called Turtle Island, about three miles from the fort. During this time the sentinel at the north wharf having noticed that something not right was going on in the flat, discharged his piece to attract attention from the fort. The alarm was soon raised and a volunteer boat got ready, in which Lieutenants Humphries and Birkheimer, Sergeant Ellsworth, and fifteen privates started after the escaping party. The detachment was landed on Turtle Island and skirmished around through the mud, and finally struck the trail, which they followed knee deep in mud for about four miles, and finally cornered the prisoners on a point of the island. Five of them came out and gave themselves up, the other dropped out and is still missing. They were taken back to the fort and placed in separate cells, on bread and water, for fifteen days. A party remained on Turtle Island until after nightfall, searching for the missing prisoner, but he has not yet been found.

—An Omaha paper shows that the merchants of that city lack enterprise by asserting that "a country order for six barrels of A sugar would bankrupt the market."

—Taking into consideration the number of women, children, and sick, or non-voting men found in every community, one voter to five inhabitants is a liberal estimate.

—A gentleman took a lady out to ride the other evening, and came home with a false curl attached to the button on the side of his cap. He wonders how it could have got there.

WESTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES.

The Reduced Schedule.

The new list of reduced prices just adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central lines, to the more important Western points, are as follows:—

Per cwt. for first-class goods, including dry goods, boots and shoes, and general merchandise, from New York, west:—

	New rate.	Former rate.
To Chicago, Ill.	$1 00	$1 50
Cairo, Ill.	1 29	1 92
Louisville, Ky.	1 14	1 66
Nashville, Tenn.	1 43	1 82
Memphis, Tenn.	1 68	2 07
Cincinnati, O.	93	1 38
Cleveland, O.	66	98
Toledo, O.	78	1 15
Sandusky, O.	73	1 03
Detroit, Mich.	71	1 03
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1 21	1 50
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1 18	1 50
Kansas City, Mo.	1 84	2 44
St. Louis, Mo.	1 29	1 80
St. Joseph, Mo	1 89	2 40
Keokuk, Iowa	1 84	1 94
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 00	1 50

The rates by steamer by way of Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports also show a considerable reduction in prices.

Colonists' tickets are now issued by the various lines at reduced rates. Holders of these tickets are entitled to first-class passage on express trains, with one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free, with a corresponding reduction for the transportation of their household goods and farming implements within twelve days from the date of purchase.

For the special accommodation of persons visiting the West to select lands and homesteads and return to their families, excursion tickets are now the new feature. These tickets are good for the round trip within thirty days from date of purchase.

The following is a list of new special first-class tickets to local points, which are valid for a continuous passage to the place of destination by any train on the day of their issue:—

New York to Rochester	$7 50
" " and return	12 00
" to Caledonia	7 50
" to Batavia	7 50
" to Buffalo	8 00
" to Buffalo and return	13 00
" to Niagara Falls	8 50
" to Dunkirk	9 00

A BELIEVER IN MORMONISM.

A "Mother in Israel" in Utah.

The Salt Lake City *News* says:—"If Mary Phillips, born in Worcestershire, England, and dying in Kaysvood, Utah, in the year 1871, and the 98th of her age, does not deserve the title of a mother in Israel, we do not know who does. She came of Methodist stock, was a member of Lady Huntington's church for fifteen years, and afterwards belonged to the United Brethren until a Mormon missionary converted her in 1840. She emigrated from England in 1844, and reached Nauvoo just before Jo. Smith was shot, and in time for the persecution of the Mormons which drove them out into the wilderness. She had twenty-one children, two of whom were in Utah at the time of her death, the youngest fifty-four years of age. She had thirty-five grand-children in the valley and thirty-one great-grand-children. When eighty-two years old she gleaned over twenty bushels of wheat and raised thirty bushels of potatoes, and dug and carried them into her cellar. She fattened two hogs, and gave a good yoke of oxen the same year to bring the poor from Europe. She made a will disposing of all the property she had, including some fifteen head of horned stock, to bring her relatives from England to Utah."

A CURIOUS STORY.

How Bismarck Charged Interest and Got It.

A letter from Lombard street in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

When the bankers and others went to Versailles to pay the money requisitioned in Paris, they were received by the officials of the Fatherland with the usual sponges and water for counting bank notes. Every note having been counted, a demand was made for half the amount in gold instead of notes. The answer was made that no such sum existed in Paris. "Where is it, then?" was the inquiry. "In the succursales of the Bank of France," was the answer. "You must get it, then." "We can get it in three days if you will order the trains to be so disposed." This was done. The gold was procured; but at the close of the transaction three days' interest was charged for the delay in a gold payment which had never been stipulated for. Having paid, that the bankers asked if anything further was to be charged? "Yes; you must pay the stamps for the bills on London." Count Bismarck was personally present at the close of this transaction.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Underbidding—Questionable Phase of the Business.

We find in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following statements:—

A jobber's woollen stock, in a first-class building, that paid a full tariff rate last year at 60c. to a New York company, has recently been renewed in another Gotham concern, through one of the fire canvassers, at 40 per cent. The commission paid by the company is 20 per cent., 15 going to the canvasser and 5 to the agent. There is an additional expense to the company of office rent, postage, and stationery charges here fully one per cent. on all business. Hence the company net thirty cents from Boston. Shortly after this policy was issued, another of these canvassers called upon the jobber, and hearing of the recent transaction, asserted his ability to put it in a Pennsylvania office at 35 cents. A third canvasser told the same jobber, less than two hours after the 35 cents bid, that he could place it in a Boston office at 35 cents, or an Ohio company, "strong and reliable," at 30 cents, and give him 5 per cent. off.

Mrs. Richardson's Readings.

Although no advertisement was made and no tickets were sold at the door, the Upper Library Hall was far too small to accommodate the audience that gathered to hear Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson's readings last evening. The audience, which was evidently of more than average intelligence and respectability, expressed a very hearty appreciation of the lady's talents as an elocutionist, but were undoubtedly animated by a strong personal interest besides. Mrs. Richardson is much changed since her former appearance in this city years ago as a public reader, but with a countenance which is not without the traces of care and struggling, and which exhibits the maturing influences of thought and intellectual labor, she still retains many personal attractions. Much of her power in reading is due to the intelligence and feeling which lights up the face in the more telling passages; and her reading of Poe's "Bells" displayed a wonderful mastery of the voice. If any criticism were necessary it might be that there was too much uniformity of intense expression, amounting almost to monotony in a long recitation.—*Newark Advertiser.*

—Farmer City, Ill., has started a paper called *Orthospor.*

—Jamaica's sugar crop is put down at 40,000 hogsheads.

—The value of the peanut crop of this country is estimated at $2,250,000.

—Memphis has one lawyer to every 166 inhabitants.

—Woodford, Vt., recently had a "gum chewers'" match.

—The tornado on Wednesday night released 90,000 feet of gas in Memphis.

—Mrs. E. Tupper Wilkes, the Minnesota clergywoman, has a salary of $2000 a year, and is to get more.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace.

The Paris Insurrectionists.

Emperor's Homeward March.

Grand Reception at Vienna.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

It Favors Annexation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Orleans Evacuated.

LONDON, March 17.—The city of Orleans has been evacuated by the Germans.

Honors to Americans.

Messrs. Sykes, Swinburn, and Johnston, of the American Ambulance Association, have been presented with crosses of the Legion of Honor.

It is rumored that

Prussia Has Offered

to sell the city of Mulhouse back to France for two hundred millions francs.

Death of a Son of Victor Hugo.

Charles Hugo, the eldest son of Victor Hugo, died in France, yesterday, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Casimir Pereire

has declined the Prefecture of the Seine.

The *Times'* special despatch from Paris (March 16) says the Government will attempt to-night to surprise the thirty cannon held by the

Insurgents in the Place de la Vosges.

The company of National Guards on duty there has promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

M. Baude and the other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations for the

Definitive Treaty of Peace

will probably open on Monday.

A New French Loan.

It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a half millards of francs, in the form of three per cent. rentes.

Emigration from Alsace and Lorraine.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphs that many manufacturers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to that city and Lyons.

The Emperor at Weimar.

LONDON, March 17.—Emperor William arrived at Weimar yesterday. He was met by the Duke of Saxe at Weimar, and a brilliant staff at Eisenach, and by the Duchess as well as great crowd of people. At Weimar Station the reception was very enthusiastic.

English Parliament.

LONDON, March 17.—Parliament met to-day at noon. In the House of Lords the bill for the abolition of University tests passed to a second reading.

The Commons was thronged with members of the army and people generally interested in the bill for the reorganization of the army, which is under discussion.

England and Belgium.

LONDON, March 17.—It is rumored that the Government of England has asked that of Belgium for an explanation as to the neglect and delays which characterized commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Chassepots Returned to the French.

PARIS, March 17.—The Prussians have returned to the French authorities twelve thousand Chassepot guns, for use in case of need here.

Disorders Continue.

but are not alarming.

LONDON, March 17.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are at Dover to-day to meet Napoleon, who is expected there at 2 o'clock.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day

is general throughout Ireland, but to quite a late hour this afternoon no scenes of disorder are reported.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

CALCUTTA, March 14, via London, March 17.—William H. Seward left yesterday for Bombay, where, as has been the case here, he will be the guest of the British officials. Mr. Seward's health is excellent.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account, 92¾. United States bonds quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91½; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 88¾. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110¼; Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Sales of the week, 78,000 bales; export, 12,000; speculation, 6000. Stock, 804,000 bales; American, 466,000. Imports of the week, 124,000 bales; American, 106,000. Actual exports, 35,000 bales.

LONDON, March 17—11 30 A. M.—Spirits of turpentine, 37s. @37s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum, 49 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—1·30 P.M.—American securities quiet and steady. Great Western Railroad, 35¾.

LONDON, March 17—1·30 P. M.—Spirits of petroleum flat at 11d. Spirits of turpentine, 37s. 6d.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Various Irish societies are observing St. Patrick's day by a procession, etc.

Nine of the German singing societies of Baltimore will attend the great German Sængerfest which takes place in New York in July next.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 17.—The Jersey City charter came up in the Senate this morning and was vigorously opposed by the Democratic Senators. A motion to lay it over till Monday was lost, as were also several amendments relative to salaries, etc. It has been ordered to a final reading. The Registry bill has passed the Senate. Both houses have adjourned till Monday.

Ship News.

NORFOLK, Va., March 17.—The British brig Village Belle, from Richmond for Barbadoes, with a cargo of staves, has put back, leaking badly. She will repair here.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Third Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., March 17.—Friday morning, Bishop Scott in the chair. Rev. W. H. Elliott conducted the devotional services.

The case of superannuated ministers was taken up, and the following were continued in that relation:—Revs. P. Hallowell, J. D. Long, J. Carlisle, J. Cummings, S. M. Cooper, J. W. Arthur, and S. Patterson. William Bishop was located, and thus ceases to be a member of the conference.

The cases of young men who have been one year on trial in the conference was taken up, and the following continued:—George A. Wolf, Maris Graves, Joseph Brockbank, John H. Wood, John D. Folsom, Joseph B. Graff, Orison L. Haddock.

Those preachers who have been on trial in the conference two years and are now eligible for deacons' orders and membership in the conference were called before the body. The questions usual in such cases were propounded by the Bishop. The following were elected:—Eli Pickersgill, Thomas Harrison, E. H. Hoffman, Robert C. Wood, John W. Sayres, and L. B. Brown. W. W. Barlow was continued on trial, at his own request. J. W. Wright was opposed upon the ground that he had not given himself wholly to the work of the ministry, and was therefore discontinued from trial at his own request; but in view of his services to the Church he was elected to deacon's orders.

The annual examination of effective elders was then taken up. The North Philadelphia district was represented by its Presiding Elder, Rev. Dr. Cooper, as in a healthy and prosperous condition. In all parts of the district a gracious revival has been granted to the churches.

The names of the ministers of the districts were then called and passed.

South Philadelphia district was represented by Rev. W. L. Gray, Presiding Elder. He retires from the district after four years' service, with the kind wishes of those associated with him. The Sabbath-school and church interests are all improving within the bounds of the district. The names of the ministers in the district were called and passed.

Rev. Samuel Lucas was granted a supernumerary relation on account of failing health.

The Central Philadelphia district being called, Rev. Dr. Castle represented the work in eloquent terms, speaking most cheeringly of the past year. The names of the ministers of the district were called and passed.

A motion was made that, in view of the liberality of the Spring Garden Street Church in its anticipation of the debt of the missionary treasurer by making a special contribution of one thousand dollars, they be exempted from any further claim or assessment for that purpose.

In view of the embarrassment that such a course would place around the cause in other churches, it was laid on the table.

Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., after an address to the conference of much feeling, in which he spoke of his physical feebleness, asked a change of relation to that of a partially disabled minister or supernumerary. The request of Dr. Carrow was granted, and he was made supernumerary without appointment.

The Bishop, in putting the motion, was so overcome with emotion that he was almost unable to perform that duty. It was a scene of deep sorrow, and will not soon be forgotten.

A paper was presented by Rev. T. C. Murphy, expressive of the affection and confidence of the body in the beloved minister, which was adopted by a rising vote.

Adjourned with benediction.

Attempt to Procure a Pardon for John Brill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—The Governor has been solicited to grant a pardon to John Brill, convicted quite recently of forging election returns. Messrs. Tittermary, Leeds, Bunn, and Kneass have been here, and, it is generally understood, have taken an interest in urging this pardon.

Suicide of a Preacher.

POTTSVILLE, March 17.—A German Lutheran minister named J. G. Van Doren died in the lock-up at 1 o'clock this morning, having committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. He has been a South American missionary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The several Catholic benevolent and temperance societies, accompanied with music, paraded the streets this morning in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and then proceeded to a church in Georgetown, where Rev. Dr. Maguire delivered a panegyric on the Saint. The weather is beautiful.

There is an error in the published statement that the paper specimens to be submitted to Mr. Carpenter, with a view to a selection for printing the

Adhesive Stamps,

were to be in similitude of the fibre paper now in use by the Government, as any imitation of that paper would be a violation of the law, and subject the party offending to two years imprisonment and $5000 fine.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The San Domingo Commission—General Feeling in Favor of Annexation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 16.—The Tennessee will reach Key West on Monday. Commissioner Wade's report is finished, and he will go to Washington by the most direct route. The other commissioners will stop at Charleston to write elaborate reports. All have expressed themselves decidedly in favor of annexation. A cordial reception was given the commissioners here, and they are of opinion that there is a strong sentiment in Jamaica in favor of annexation to the United States.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Southern Pacific Railroad Mortgaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A mortgage of the franchise and chattels of the Southern Pacific Railroad for $28,000,000 was recorded yesterday.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Stocks strong and active. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new, 111⅜; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 66½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Cumberland preferred, 86; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 69½; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 99¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Western Union Telegraph, 56¾.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Methodist Conference—Third Day.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 17.—The session was opened with reading the 55th chapter of Isaiah, singing the 486th hymn, and prayer by Rev. C. N. Whitacre.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The examinations of effective elders in the Burlington district were resumed and their characters passed.

Rev. J. Lewis represented his district as being in a prosperous condition. He said that they had held a camp meeting, not a State or national camp meeting, but simply a camp meeting, and he didn't know of a single preacher who had travelled five hundred miles to reach it neglecting their work.

The Chairman, at this point, reported that the amount necessary for the worn-out preachers was greater this year than last, and the amount was over three hundred dollars less. The aggregate amount raised is $5400·68.

On motion, the stewards were instructed to consider the propriety of increasing the apportionment of conference claimants to the charges next year.

It was resolved that the church extension money be sent to the treasurer of the society in Philadelphia.

The examination of the characters of the effective elders was resumed and all passed.

Rev. A. E. Ballard presented a report of the Bridgeton district and its prosperity financially and spiritually. One hundred thousand dollars have been added to the Church property during the last four years.

The characters of the Elders were passed, and all have done well.

Dr. Brown arose to ask if it were the better method of giving the report of districts in long written essays? He said he did not know when he was in the General Conference, or the Annual Conference, or somewhere else. He said he did not know that he had anything to say; if there was anything good he wanted all to enjoy it.

Dr. Lanahan, from the Methodist Book Concern, was allowed an opportunity to present the condition of the Book Concern. No allusion was made to the late troubles he has been the occasion of. The New Jersey Conference has but little sympathy with him in his unwise course in weakening the confidence of the people in the integrity of the officials of the Book Concern.

Rev. J. Lewis moved a committee of five on Church and Parsonage Titles, whose duty it shall be to draw up forms for deeds of such property.

James A. Cassidy, Esq., of Camden, made an earnest and eloquent appeal for the worn-out preachers, and urged the preachers to press the collection. He was loudly cheered.

Bishop Janes said he had never heard a better report in this collection than was made yesterday. It was right to praise people when they did well.

The Secretary, J. D. King, urged the ministers to subscribe largely for the minutes. It would pay if they would subscribe.

During the morning session a beautiful incident occurred. A lad, Luther Richmond, presented a beautiful bouquet to the Bishop, and it was gracefully received. Bishop Janes remarked that young men had better subscribe for the quarterly reviews, even if they have to sell a part of their wardrobe, as a brother did whom he knew. An excited discussion took place on the subject of publishing the names of contributors to the missionary moneys in our minutes. The publication of names is still ordered.

The eighth disciplinary question was taken up, and Rev. S. Rusling made an affecting speech, and his relation was continued. G. A. Raybold, J. Laudenslager, M. German, J. M. Pearson, J. J. Sleeper, and R. E. Morrison were passed, and their relation continued. Andrew J. Scott's name was called, and he was reported as having died as only the good die.

Rev. J. Lewis called attention to some irregularities in conducting religious services, and the subject was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Notices were read and the conference adjourned.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Two More Defaulting Cashiers.

BOSTON, March 17.—E. C. Daniell, late cashier of the Webster National Bank, was arrested yesterday and held in the sum of $10,000 bail, charged with embezzling the funds of that institution.

Henry W. Pittman, late teller of the North National Bank, also accused of embezzlement, was arrested about the same time and held to answer. Both arrests were made by United States officers.

The New 5 Per Cent. Loan.

LEWISTOWN, Me., March 17.—The First National Bank of Auburn, Me., has taken $100,000 of the new new five per cent. bonds in exchange for the same amount of the 6 per cent. bonds held by the Government.

Early Opening of Navigation.

GARDINER, March 17.—The Kennebec river is free of ice and vessels arrived here yesterday. This is the earliest opening of navigation on record.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroad Collision.

ROCHESTER, March 17.—There was a collision on the New York Central Railroad, in Centre Square, in this city, this morning, between a freight train and a single locomotive.

The result was the demolition of two locomotives, the complete destruction of six freight cars, freight damaged, and a brakeman named Doyle, from Buffalo, severely if not fatally injured. The Buffalo branch of the road is obstructed, and the trains will not be able to pass before noon. The passengers and baggage have to be transferred. The wreck took fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The loss to the company is very heavy.

Suicide of a Convict.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—John H. Sims, a notorious counterfeiter and forger, died from the effects of poison last evening. He took the dose to avoid a term of State prison.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Cotton strong; low middling, 14@14¼c. Flour firm and in good demand. Cloverseed quiet at $7·50. Wheat—supply light; Ohio and Indiana, $1·68@1·68; other grades unchanged. Corn firm; white Southern, 86@87c.; yellow Southern, 83@85c. Oats firmer at 65@66. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

Cameron to the Fore, as Usual.

He Prefers Mr. John Tucker

But will be Satisfied with Dr. Marks.

Southworth and House Delegation.

Railway Accident in New York

Pennsylvania and N. J. Legislatures.

Opening of New England Navigation

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Brooks and Yesterday's Debate in the House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The remark of Mr. Brooks, of New York, in the debate in the House, was not distinctly heard by the reporter. It was, as appears from the official report, as follows:—"We can show more outrages in the city of Boston and in the gentleman's own city of Lowell, than he can show in six of the Southern States."

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The contest over the position of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia is becoming quite animated. As usual, General Cameron wants to dictate the appointment and to ignore the Philadelphia members in the House. This morning the Philadelphia delegation called upon the President, and presented the name of D. P. Southworth for collector.

The President told them to present a duplicate of their letter to Secretary Boutwell, which they did. General Grant did not give any indication which could lead members to understand whether he was for or against Southworth. Subsequently General Cameran visited the White House in company with Secretary Delano.

Messrs. Cameron and Delano are working together in the matter. Mr. Cameron opposed Southworth, and urged the President to appoint a man of character and influence to the place. He named John Tucker as his choice. If Tucker could not be appointed he would prefer Marks next. It is not known when the appointment will be made.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 17,—Mr. Connell introduced and had passed a bill repealing the act vacating the ferry road, Philadelphia.

Mr. Osterhous had passed a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Bradford County Railroad Company.

Mr. Allen had passed a bill incorporating the Youngsville and State Line Railroad Company to run a road from Sugar Grove, Warren county, to Oil City or Jamestown.

Mr. Petriken called up and had passed to third reading, a bill relating to non-used and abandoned franchises of turnpike, plank road, canal, and slackwater navigation companies, providing what shall constitute evidences of abandonment. It provides that whenever the property of the above companies has been for five years decayed, out of repair, and unused, it shall be held to be abandoned, together with all the easements and servitudes incident ther eto, and all rights and franchises thereto shall cease, and such condition and non-use may be given in evidence in any suit or proceeding wherein the fact of abandonment may be material, and shall be conclusive proof thereof; provided that this bill shall not apply to any company heretofore incorporated, unless the right is reserved in its charter to resume its corporate privileges and franchises in case of misuse and abuse thereof; and provided that this bill shall not apply to any canal on Schuylkill, Wyoming, Bradford, or Berks, or to any plank road and turnpike in Carbon.

The committee of conference on House bill No. 212, allowing the Philadelphia authorities to designate certain streets for market purposes, reported in favor of receding from the Senate amendment.

Mr. Dechert opposed the report, and said the bill was an entering wedge for the introduction of curbstone markets.

The report was finally accepted. The bill as passed reads as follows:—That the City Councils of Philadelphia are hereby authorized to establish a market or markets for the sale of produce by farmers, on any street or streets north of Laurel, east of Howard, and and northwestwardly to Thompson street, where a majority of the property owners on said street or streets consent thereto.

Bills introduced:—

Mr. Evans introduced one to provide for making and repairing public roads in West Nottingham township, Chester county.

Mr. Purman, one relative to limitations and repose. It provides that hereafter, in all cases where a presumption of payment would arise, the same shall be conclusive.

Mr. Henszey, one vacating a portion of Jones street, east of Sixteenth street.

Mr. Graham, one to incorporate the Trustees of the Reformed Church of the United States.

Mr. Duncan, one to incorporate the Blue Mountain Land Company.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns it does so to meet on Tuesday at 11 A. M.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution, which was defeated, that after March 25 no private bills shall be considered until all public bills shall have been disposed of.

Bill to give the consent of this State to the law of New Jersey incorporating the Burlington and Bristol Steamboat Ferry Company.

House.

The General Appropriation bill was passed at a very late hour last night, and was sent to the Senate; all sorts of amendments were offered, among them one by Mr. Dumbell giving two thousand dollars to the Soldiers' Home, which was agreed to.

Mr. Quigley attempted to give five thousand dollars to the Jewish Hospital, but without success.

The appropriations to the School of Design, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Orthopædic Hospital and Homœopathic Hospital, were all defeated.

Mr. Thomson secured eight hundred dollars for repairs to the powder magazine, and made a speech declaring that the structure, unless repaired, was dangerous to his constituents.

Senate bill restoring the spring elections were reported favorably.

Mr. Chalfant introduced an act, originating in committee, to repeal the law creating the Board of Public Charities.

By Mr. Johnson, releasing the Mechanics' and Girard National Banks from taxation. Also, relative to the Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Hagar offered a resolution to recommit to the Committee on Municipal Corporations the House bill exempting the Colored Masons' hall and school in the Twelfth ward from taxation. This bill had been reported negatively. Agreed to.

Mr. Thompson, incorporating the Commercial Association.

Also, vacating Twenty-sixth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, north of Washington avenue.

Also, prohibiting the using of locomotives on Morris street.

Mr. Josephs, giving Rothermel's picture in charge of the Park Commissioners, and requiring them to erect a fire-proof building, and giving them the proceeds of the sale of the State Arsenal for the expenses of construction.

Also, exempting the building of the Young Men's Christian Association from taxation.

Also, authorizing steam boiler insurance.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DREAMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the palmy and Augustan days of the *Spectator*, a sickly and deformed but precocious boy, who name was Alexander Pope, sent to Mr. Addison "The Messiah; a Sacred Eclogue, composed of several passages of Isaiah the Prophet," in which occur the following lines:—

"No more shall nation against nation rise,
No ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes;
Nor fields with gleaming steel be cover'd o'er,
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more!
But useless lances into scythes shall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end!"

Ages have elapsed since the prophecy was uttered of which these verses are a paraphrase; and at the close of one of the most destructive, albeit one of the shortest of wars, we find the Pennsylvania Peace Society, on the 2d of March, A. D. 1871, "respectfully recommending the simultaneous disarmament of England and the United States," the Joint High Commission at Washington being requested to take the matter in hand, although it does nowhere appear that the said commission has any authority to do anything of the kind. The peace men of Philadelphia are likewise enthusiastically of the opinion, should we, with our elder brethren, adopt the plowshare policy, that "France would also adopt it, and Prussia, Russia, and other powers would be led to the same reform." It is a little dispiriting to read of this pacific project. Its consummation has been sought for and sighed for by benevolent men, to whom battle-fields were repulsive spectacles. Economists have shown the waste of war, and satirists have exhibited its folly, while the Church, responsible as it is for some of the most prolonged, cruel, and desolating wars which ever distracted this "groaning globe," has stuck still by its theory of peace, and been vociferous in its anticipations of a sure millennium at last. Meanwhile, war changes somewhat its minor peculiarities, but does not change, and never can, its fundamental characteristics. Campaigns are shorter now, but still the grim problem remains. So many men are to be killed upon this side or that, and, although there may be a material benefit in celerity of slaughter, it is not easy to discover the moral superiority of our sharp, quick campaigns over the longer ones of olden times—the times of the fire-lock, of winter quarters, and of fighting battles by the rule of three—in fact, the art of modern warfare, originating in the impatient and decisive spirit of Napoleon, seems to be rather the most savage and destructive. Indeed, we are by no means sure that the rapidity of the decision is not to nations which might shrink from the prolonged horrors of a "Thirty Years' War," a temptation to take up arms. Be this as it may, the fact is apparent that Prussia, Russia, Austria, France, and England, to say nothing of Italy and the United States, are as far as possible from a general disarmament. In four of these countries, at least, armies always standing are the police which ward off revolutions, and England must be put into the same category, if she is to retain her supremacy in Ireland. Singularly enough, armies, which preserve monarchies, have been proved necessary, in our own case, for the safety and perpetuity of republics. All this points to the need of military organization of some kind, at least for the present, if the stability of government and the security of society against its lower constituents as with ourselves, or against the republican tendency as in despotisms, are to be maintained. But the very possession of an army in the interests of internal peace is a temptation to undertake external aggrandizement and to make a nation arrogant and unreasonable in its diplomatic relations.

The question, therefore, is by no means so simple as our well-intentioned Philadelphia friends seem to suppose. The difficulty is not in the armies themselves, but in the human passions which require restraint, the natural ambition which springs from a no less natural pride of country, the tendency as old as the world is of the strong to oppress the weak, and the embarrassment of adjusting international differences without a resort to the *ultima ratio*. All this, we may admit, is extremely disheartening, but it is not more so than much else in the constitution of society which offends the better and truer moral sense. It is simply evidence of one kind of human infirmity, as the institution of courts of justice is another. It is possible that the time may come when there will be no theft, no cause for civil actions-at-law; when the Golden Rule shall everywhere prevail, and when it shall be clearly apparent that society has outgrown the constable, and has no longer need of the jail—but have we any reason for anticipating this blessed condition of things to-morrow, or next week, or even next year? The abolition of all military forces may be a thing very properly to be demanded by Pennsylvania peace societies; but it must be preceded, if it is to take place at all, by an immense advance of mankind, not only in moral discrimination, but in the will to act by its results. There may be a clear enough perception of the right, and still a shamefully eager pursuit of the wrong. A strict adherence to the doctrines of Christianity upon the part of all men would involve a general pacification; but does Christianity itself teach us to hope for this at once? Moreover, is it not true that a vast majority of those professing Christianity to-day, after its long establishment, believe it to be certainly not unchristian to resort to force for the protection of the person against illegal violence. And, while men continue so to believe, and while this violence continues, we shall have private and public wars; and, as the last may at any time come, we shall have armies. Joint High Commissions may amicably adjust many differences otherwise to be fought out; and in this there is a great gain; but we shall have no universal peace until such commissions have become unnecessary. They may be an improvement upon the old diplomatic double-dealing; but they do not by any means indicate that nations intend to abandon war. Ah, if they would! ah, if they could! Clear enough are our perceptions of the disrepute which war brings upon the nature of man, of the discredit which it does to our much-bepraised civilization, of the agony which it inflicts upon innocent peoples and upon the whole class of non-combatants, of the material destruction, the famine, the pestilence, the homelessness and the houselessness of which it is the parent. It is through all history a demonstration of man's self-stultification; but until all of us grow wiser and better, how are we to be wholly rid of it?

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

From the N. Y. Times.

There are Republicans who have nursed their grievances so assiduously as to find cause for great rejoicing in the Democratic victory in New Hampshire. It is, they say, a good lesson for General Grant—it will bring him to his senses, etc., etc. Well, now, it is very convenient to have a scapegoat at a time like this, and who so fitting to be made use of in that way as the President? There he is in a conspicuous position, and it is the simplest thing in the world to make him responsible for everything that goes wrong. It is doubly convenient because it saves you, who make the charges, from taking any blame to yourself. As for the justice of the course, who thinks of doing President Grant justice? No, no—it suits the whim of many Republicans far better to charge him with all kinds of offenses, and to read those generous and manly attacks upon his father, his wife, and all who belong to him, which are prepared from time to time by the professional libellers of the press, and which pass muster in these days for political criticism.

If President Grant is "all wrong" at this particular crisis, where is your man who is "all right?" Bring him out. Let us have a look at him. Why make him a "dark horse?" Nobody wants to prevent you "saving the country." If you have got anybody stowed away in the background who can reconcile the discordant sections of the Republican party, and give to each section all that it demands, for pity's sake let us know who he is. Where is your one man who is to-day more entitled to the confidence of the country than this much abused President—whom you first dragged from a post with which he was well satisfied to make President, and whom you then proceeded to scold, misrepresent, and abuse? Politics is a practical business, not a jack-o'lantern, to be pursued by fanatics, sentimentalists, and "soreheads," with the public at their heels. We must have some man at the head of affairs, and not an abstraction hatched by *doctrinaires*. Now where are you going to find a man—you Republicans who go about raving at General Grant—likely to do all that you require of him? Why, if you could produce such a man by evolution, or natural selection, or any other device of the philosophers, you would be pelting him with mud before six months were over. "It is all President Grant's fault," Very good—then, of course, you have some policy to suggest which would restore harmony and enthusiasm to the Republican ranks? Let us hear what it is.

Wendell Phillips speaks first. What does he take to be the panacea for all our troubles? Here we have it, red-hot from the *National Standard* of this week:—"Nothing short of half a dozen Southern millionaires at the drum-head will awe the Ku-klux into submission." Mr. Phillips prints this new remedy in capital letters, but it looks to us sufficiently fierce in ordinary type. And again he talks of "sweeping Rebellion with the besom of destruction and leave it no ruler but the sword, until every now living white man is in his grave." Mr. Phillips puts no commas in this sentence, nor do we, for it is clearly meant to be read in a breathless manner. Now is this the magic policy which would have prevented New Hampshire going Democratic? The New York *Evening Post*—as thoroughgoing a Democratic paper as you will meet anywhere—vows that even the comparatively moderate measure introduced into Congress for the restoration of order at the South, would "fall with the certainty of doom that always falls on madness in power." A charming sentence, although we cannot pretend to say what it means—except that Wendell Phillips' specific would not take with the *Post*. So here we have the doctors quarrelling over the patient, and protesting that each other's prescriptions would be certain to put him out of the world. Republicans are everywhere wrangling about the differences which they have created for themselves, and then they go shouting at the President, and tell him that it is all his fault that they are living like dogs, whose nature it is, as we know on the very best authority, to bark and bite.

Let those Republicans who are clamoring for the "impeachment" of Grant and the dissolution of their party come out plainly and tell us what it is they want. If you don't like the President's policy, why don't you suggest a better one?—not on a single point only, mark you, but upon the entire range of questions with which a man in the President's position is necessarily required to deal. It is easy enough to keep on nagging at a public officer, but can you produce a policy better than that which he is pursuing? If not, the best thing you can do is to look yourself up in a room and have your minister come and talk to you, or read you a few chapters out of some good book, or else you had better fight it out with your own shadow, and not go forth like a prophet of evil into the public streets, wringing your hands and tearing your hair, and calling out for "more gore" and a few Southern heads—as Mr. Phillips does, for instance—by way of freshening things up a bit.

GENERAL BUTLER'S KU-KLUX BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

We approve and endorse the resistance made by the Democratic members of the House, on Wednesday, to the introduction of the so-called Ku-Klux bill drafted by General Butler. It is an occasion which justifies recourse to every obstructive parliamentary device. It is the duty, not of Democrats only, but of all honest men, to meet this latest scheme of tyranny at the frontier, and to withstand and fight it at every stage of its progress with every weapon and by every kind of tactics.

If, in spite of all resistance, this bill passes and is signed by President Grant, then we will spurn and spit upon it, and counsel a resolute opposition to its enforcement. An army of five hundred thousand men will not suffice to put such a law in execution.

If this incendiary fire-brand is flung into the South it will kindle a conflagration which it may require rivers of blood to extinguish. The passage of such a bill is the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of our free institutions; and whoever acknowledges its authority or submits to its enforcement is a traitor to his country. We have steadily counselled forbearance and moderation; but if this bill passes the country has got beyond the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the time will have come for stout hearts and bold leaders. Life, property, all material interests, are trivial in the face of such an issue as these mad revolutionists are seeking to force upon the country.

We are glad to find that the most respectable Republican journal in the country, the *Evening Post*, meets this bill on the threshold with a vigorous protest against its passage. But the *Post* overlooks the most atrocious and intolerable feature of this revolutionary bill. The grounds on which the *Post* condemns and denounces it are amply sufficient to warrant the prediction that a free people will never brook its enforcement; but its worst parts still remain to be described. It is the very essence of this infamous bill that it puts the lives, liberty, and property of citizens at the mercy of a partisan court and a cunningly packed jury. Trial by military commissions is infinitely preferable to this insulting mockery of justice. It is the difference between a scourge of whips and a scourge of scorpions. The Ku-Klux bill, with all its atrocities, would be harmless if the accused were to have a fair trial before an impartial jury. No twelve honest and unbiased men would ever agree on a verdict of guilty under this outrageous law. The trial by jury was thought by the framers of the Constitution a complete security against oppressive or unrighteous Federal laws. Hence the reiterated emphasis with which the Constitution asserts the inviolability of that chief sanctuary of freemen, the right of trial by jury. We copy the following provisions:—

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Nobody knows better than General Butler that if these careful provisions of the Constitution were allowed to operate according to their plain intention, his infamous law would be a dead letter, as nobody would ever be convicted under it by an impartial Southern jury. His ingenuity has therefore been exerted in contriving means to evade these requirements. The problem was, to pack a jury with political partisans, and still keep apparently within the letter of the Constitution. It is a vain endeavor. Nothing is more obvious on the face of the bill than its intention to circumvent the Constitution, and defraud the accused of their right to be tried by "an impartial jury." One means of attaining this object proposed in the Ku-klux bills drafted by other members, was by compelling all jurymen to take what is called "the iron-clad oath," that is, to swear that they had never voluntarily participated in the Rebellion. Butler is too sharp not to perceive that even this would endanger the success of the scheme. Boys who were eleven years old when the Rebellion commenced are qualified for jurymen now; and in every Southern county there is a crop of such citizens who could take the oath. If there should be even one impartial man in a jury of twelve, nobody could be convicted under this infamous law. Moreover there are many Southern citizens who were of age when the civil war broke out who can conscientiously take the oath. Juries must be unanimous in order to render a verdict; and a vigorous exercise of the right of challenge which belongs to the prisoner in a jury trial, would be pretty sure to bring at least one firm and impartial man among the twelve. So General Butler has introduced into his bill a carefully guarded device to prevent anybody but negroes and carpet-baggers from being summoned to serve on juries. A partisan marshal, liable to be turned out of office the moment he displeases the President, is to select, each autumn, a sufficient number of radical names to supply all the jurymen likely to be wanted for a year. The names of these negroes and carpet-baggers are to be put into a box from which all actual jurymen are to be drawn. If the number drawn is exhausted by challenges before the twelve is completed, the same box of radical names is to be again resorted to, and the most minute and stringent provisions are made to guard against the remotest possibility of any one impartial man getting upon any jury. If the law is not to be a dead letter, if it is ever in any case to be executed at all, some such crafty scheme for making up juries from which every impartial man is excluded, was absolutely necessary.

Now the reason why an attempt to execute this law, if it should pass, will justify resistance to the last extremity, is that it denies to every person accused under it his right to a fair trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. These bastard packed juries will be as servile tools of the President as Jeffries and other infamous judges were of the Stuart kings. If the bill permitted a fair trial by an impartial jury selected without regard to political bias, we would counsel no other resistance than appeals to public opinion. An honest jury trial would protect citizens against any very flagrant injustice. But the very corner-stone of our liberties is removed, and the whole edifice tumbles, when an unjust and unconstitutional law is enforced by packed juries consisting of heated partisans who hate the prisoner for his politics and are bent upon his ruin. It is a far more nefarious mockery of justice than trials by a military commission; for military officers have sufficient standing to be held amenable to public opinion, whereas juries of low negroes without any character to lose will be shielded from personal infamy by the obscurity into which they immediately return. The lives of the most respectable citizens of the South will be at the mercy of their inveterate political opponents. It is quite certain that other citizens will not be passive spectators of such a wrong. If Grant and Butler choose to get up another rebellion against the Constitution and inaugurate a new civil war, on their heads will be the consequences. They will learn that a great deal of the blood of our patriot forefathers still flows in American veins.

Under this infamous Ku-Klux bill prisoners are to be tried by a biassed court as well as by a packed jury. Only the circuit judges are to be permitted to conduct such trials; but every one of these circuit judges is an appointee of General Grant, who aims to prostitute the judiciary to party objects. Most of the district judges were appointed by General Grant's predecessors, and their subserviency cannot be trusted.

We implore the radicals in Congress to "let us have peace." But the American people have not yet become so degenerate as to be willing to purchase peace, valuable as that blessing is, at the price of liberty and the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

3 8 2w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

3 30 tf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf3

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

3 7 10t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf3

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

3 21 1y

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

2 15 1m†

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

5 25

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x150 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR., No. 627 WALNUT Street. 3 15 6t

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A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

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Desirable Real Estate.

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

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FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
No. 429 WALNUT Street.

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TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises. 3 14 tf

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
Auditor.

3 9fmw5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY MANN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
Auditor.

3 8wfm5t

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The seven men yesterday before Alderman Kerr on the charge of complicity in the outrage on Miss Hershberger were committed to answer. Albert Chew, who was in the girl's company, recognized every one of them.

—The lawyer members of the Social Science Association pitilessly ridiculed the new civil code at the meeting last evening, and said that its adoption would be a disgrace to the State.

—The new Fire Department had the first opportunity for operations at the fire at No. 1435 Chesnut street, last evening. There was no confusion, no disorder; the men did admirably.

—All the bonds of the American Steamship Company which were requested to be taken by our citizens, amounting to $1,500,000, have been subscribed. The company will now be organized.

Domestic Affairs.

—Senator Carpenter has been quite ill of pneumonia for several days past.

—A large delegation of coal operators and railway men yesterday called upon and interviewed the Governor.

—The Ku-Klux are committing gross outrages in the northeastern portion of Tennessee. United States officers are ordered to leave the State, or are kidnapped and brutally maltreated.

—It is reported that the celebrated and largest farmer in the United States, John P. Alexander, known as the "King of live stock men," who resides in Morgan county, Ill., has failed, his liabilities amounting to one million dollars.

—At various points throughout the United States demonstrations were yesterday made in honor of the reported Democratic victory in New Hampshire.

—The Republican caucus of Ohio convened at Columbus last night, and it was determined to hold the next State Convention on the 21st of June.

Foreign Affairs.

—A Council of Ministers is to be held at the Versailles Prefecture.

—The receptions of foreign ministers in France will hereafter be held at their residences in Paris.

—The military and civil authorities of France are beginning to evince great strictness.

—The Orleans Railway has been redelivered by the Germans into the hands of the French.

—The newspaper stamp duty has been rearranged in France at two centimes daily.

—The severe winter has injured the corn crop in Belgium, and in the greater part it will be necessary to resow the fields.

—The French Minister of War has complimented the Mobile Guards for their recent courage and patriotism.

—The evacuation of Dieppe and the surrounding country by the Germans has just been completed.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of the city government met yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Cattell occupied the chair.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution, thanking the Hon. James H. Webb, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of said House, for their efforts to defeat the commission bills, and asking them to continue their resistance to all similar measures that may be introduced. Passed.

Mr. Shermer, chairman of the Committee on Fire, reported in favor of the confirmation of William H. Johnson as Chief Engineer of the Paid Fire Department.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays there was no opposition to the confirmation.

The ordinance making an additional appropriation to the Board of Public Education was taken up and considered. An unsuccessful attempt was made to strike out the item of increase of salaries to the school teachers. The bill was slightly amended and passed—yeas 19, nays 6.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, reported affirmatively the bill for opening streets through the Almshouse grounds. The third section, providing for the dedication of the streets through the University property, and requiring them to be graded and paved, was stricken out. The bill then passed.

A communication was received from the Fire Commissioners notifying the Chamber that the new department went into service last Wednesday, and that the old department had been officially notified to cease, and submitting the names of the appointees for confirmation. Referred to the Committee on Fire.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill providing for the opening of a public park in the northeastern part of the city, to be known as Wingohocking Park, was read and passed.

Bills from Common Council were then taken up. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

Mr. Gill offered a series of resolutions returning thanks to the volunteer department, copies of which are to be hung up in Independence Hall. Adopted.

Mr. Bowker presented an ordinance to create a loan for the further improvement and extension of the Gas Works. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Buzby, from the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $2700 for the protection of the city for 1871. Passed.

Also, an ordinance, which was passed, making an appropriation of $6293·77 to pay the salaries of additional court officers, road jurors, etc.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $1000 for the removal of obstructions in the Schuylkill, near Penrose ferry bridge. Passed.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $2,002 000 for the further extension of the Water Works. Passed.

Mr. Waples presented a resolution to open Susquehanna avenue, Ridge avenue, York, Huntingdon, Lehigh avenue, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and other streets. Passed.

Also, an ordinance to pave Race street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, with a rubble pavement. Passed.

Mr. Shane, chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, presented a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of a supplement to the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department, empowering the appointment of an examining surgeon. Adopted.

Mr. Buzby, chairman of the Committee on Town Meeting, made a report that the committee were actively at work preparing petitions to be submitted to the Legislature. Committee continued.

A resolution of thanks to Speaker Webb and other members of the Legislature, from Select Council, was considered and concurred in, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Parepa in London.

Madame Parepa Rosa has been invited to sing at the Royal state concert on occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louise. It is an interesting circumstance that during her last professional visit to London she sang at the wedding festivities of the Princess' sister. Her debut at Covent den will take place soon afterward.

—A Western critic placidly compares Kellogg to the "Venice di Medica."

—An average of 200,000 pairs of shoes per week are manufactured in North Adams.

BLAINE VS. BUTLER.

The Scene in the House of Representatives Yesterday—The Debate Upon General Butler's Withdrawal from the Southern Investigation Committee.

In addition to our report of last evening of Congressional proceedings, we give the following details of the debate in the House:—

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused from serving on the select committee to investigate Southern outrages. Neither the condition of his health nor his affairs permitted him to pledge the summer to any public duties. He was now under medical charge, threatened with a pulmonary affliction, and therefore after the adjournment of Congress must seek repose, not labor. He invited attention to a circular laid on the desks of members, addressed to the Republican members, signed B. F. Butler. It was charged that this committee was raised by a combination of the high-tariff Republicans with the Democracy. He begged leave most emphatically to deny that assertion, and to say that he was on the floor yesterday as a high-tariff Republican, and voted on every question put while his health permitted him to be here, and an examination of the journal will show that his views were on all questions consistent with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), while the revenue reformers around him joined with the Democratic party of the House, and secured its ascendency and success in its assaults upon the industry of the country, by rushing through without debate or reconsideration a repeal of the duties on articles in the production of which many thousands of American laborers are employed. All voted against me when they voted in opposition to my accuser, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the name of the industrial interests of the country, and their representatives upon the floor, he made this early, earnest, honest protest against the false and unfounded accusation, and having done this he asked the House to excuse him serving on the committee.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I may be pardoned for saying a word in reply to what has been said by my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley). I have made no accusation against him. His vote has always been in accordance with his party obligations. He attended the caucuses of the party as long as his health permitted. I know that he is not one of those who entered into the combination, but I ask, is there any other high-tariff gentleman who desires the floor to explain his vote? I say, again, analyze the votes, and, while admitting that two or three high-tariff men have voted with the Republican party, I say and I reaffirm that this resolution which is so obnoxious to a majority of the Republicans on this floor was put through lest there should be legislation on the tariff.

Mr. Peters—Will the gentleman yield to me for a question.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Yes, sir.

Mr. Peters—I wish to ask whether the gentleman is not aware that a majority of the Republican members who voted yesterday on the resolution voted for it?

Mr. Butler—I am not.

Mr. Peters—An analysis of the votes shows that 68 Republicans voted for and 50 against the resolution.

Mr. Butler—I understand all that perfectly. The resolution was sprung upon the House. Many of the warmest opponents of the resolution voted for it, because as Southern men, as well as other good Republicans, they saw from the trick that had been played upon them that there would be no other legislation except this in favor of the South, and they did not like to vote against it.

Mr. Dawes—I would like to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. Butler—Let me finish my sentence. Thereupon they voted in that way so that they might not be placed in a seemingly false position at home. But that was not the way in which the eighty-four members who attended the Republican caucus held the night before, which many of them who voted for the resolution either did not attend or left before its deliberations were through, intended and ordered these committees to bring the matter of protection to the Southern Union men before the House. By the aid of a majority of the Democratic votes the legislation of this House is carried on in defiance of any organization of Republicanism. Now I will yield to a question from my colleague.

Mr. Dawes—What I desire to ask of my colleague is that he will state explicitly what he means by the term "trick," which he applies to his fellow members upon the floor, acting under the same responsibility that he acts under? I want to know what my colleague means by applying the term "trick" to fifty-eight of his political associates who differed with fifty acting upon the same sense of responsibility, and the same sense of duty, that my colleague acts upon here in this House?

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I do not understand that I applied the term to "strict Republicans."

Mr. Dawes—My colleague, in his circular—

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Dawes—Wait a moment.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Why should I wait when I do not choose to. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawes—In that circular and in the remarks which first fell from his lips, he says that the resolution was carried by a "trick."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—No sir; what I did say was this, that it was sprung upon the House by a trick, but I did not apply it to fifty-eight members.

Mr. Dawes—My colleague has forgotten what he said himself.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I have not forgotten.

Mr. Dawes—More's the pity then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman from Massachusetts says in his letter:—"Having been appointed against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker, as chairman of a committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered to-day by Democratic votes, against the most earnest protest of more than two-thirds majority of the Republicans of the House."

Mr. Butler—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine—This statement is so bald and groundless that I do not know what reply to make to it. It is made in the face of the fact that, on the roll-call, fifty-eight Republicans voted for the resolution and forty-nine, besides the gentleman from Massachusetts, against it. I deny that the gentleman has the right to speak for any member who voted for it, unless it may be the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard), who voted for it for the purpose, probably, of moving a reconsideration—a very common and very justifiable and proper course, whenever any gentleman chooses to adopt it. I am not criticising them at all, but, if there be any one of the fifty-eight gentlemen who voted for the resolution under coercion I would like the gentleman from Massachusetts to designate him.

Mr. Butler—I am not here to detail private conversations.

Mr. Blaine—No; but you will distribute throughout the entire country ill-founded calumnies purporting to rest upon assertions made in private conversations, which when called for cannot be verified.

Mr. Butler—Pardon me, sir; I said there was a caucus.

Mr. Blaine—I hope God will pardon you, but you ought not to ask me to do it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler—I will ask God, and not you.

Mr. Blaine—I am glad the gentleman will.

Mr. Butler—I have no favors to ask of the devil; and let me say that the caucus agreed on a definite mode of action.

Mr. Blaine—The caucus? No. Let me say here and now that the chairman of that caucus, sitting on my right—a chevalier (in legislation) "sans peur et sans reproche," the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Blair)—stated, as a man of honor, as he is, that he was bound to say, officially from the chair, that it was not considered, and could not be considered, binding upon gentlemen; and more than that, talk about tricks, why the very infamy of political trickery never compassed a design so foolish and so wicked as to bring together a caucus and attempt to pledge it to measures which might violate not only the political principles but the religious faith of men, to the support of a bill drawn by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) which might violate the conscientious scruples of men. And yet forsooth, he comes in here and declares that whatever a caucus may determine upon, however hastily, you must support it, however wrongfully.

Why even in the worst days of the Democracy, when the gentleman himself was in the front rank of the worst wing of it, when was it ever attempted to say that a majority of a party caucus could bind men upon measures that involved questions of constitutional law, of personal honor, or of religious scruple? The gentleman asked what would have been done—he asked my colleague (Mr. Peters) what would have been done in the case of a member of a party voting against the caucus nominee for Speaker. I understand that was intended as a thrust at myself. Caucus nominations of officers have always been held as binding; but just here let me say that if a minority did not vote against the decision of the caucus that nominated me for Speaker, in my judgment it was not the fault of the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Applause.) If a requisite number could have been found to have gone over to the despised Nazarenes on the opposite side, that gentleman would have led them as gallantly as he led the forces in the Charleston Convention. (Renewed applause and laughter.)

Mr. Butler—Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Blaine—I have the floor. I do not very often ask for it.

Mr. Butler—Let not your conscience accuse you—

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Speaker, in old times it was the ordinary habit of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to take part in the debate. The custom has fallen into disuse, and for one I am very glad that it has. For one I approve of the conclusion that forbids it. The Speaker should, with consistent fidelity to his own party, be the impartial administrator of the rules of the House, and a constant participation in the discussions of members would take from him that appearance of impartiality which is so important to maintain in the rulings of the chair; but at the same time I despise and denounce the insolence of the gentleman from Massachusetts when he attempts to say that the representative from the Third district of the State of Maine has no right to frame a resolution; has no right to seek that under the rules that resolution shall be adopted, and has no right to ask the judgment of the House upon that resolution.

Why, even the insolence of that gentleman himself never reached that sublime height before. (Applause.) That is the whole extent of my offending—that I wrote a resolution—that I took it to various gentlemen on this side of the House—that I said to the gentlemen on the other side of the House, "This is a resolution you cannot afford to filibuster; it is a resolution demanding a fair, impartial investigation, and under the rules I desire that this resolution may be offered, and my colleague (Mr. Peters) will offer it," and then the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) telegraphs, he knows to how many papers through the whole United States, for doubtless his letter will be found *in extenso* wherever he could get it inserted in this morning's journals, that this was "a legislative trick."

Mr. Butler—And I repeat it now.

Mr. Blaine—There are certain repetitions which do not amount to slander, and the gentleman may repeat everything in that connection, as his colleague (Mr. Dawes) very well says, "Except truth."

Mr. Butler (in his seat)—I did not hear my colleague say that.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman from Massachusetts, in his remarkable letter, uses this language:—"Because the very resolution which authorized the committee was so framed, and in my belief, purposely, in the interest of the Democratic party, that such committee cannot report, under the rules of the House, in the face of the Democratic opposition, and by their permission, in less than a year from this time—the usual power not being inserted in it to report at any time."

The gentleman from Massachusetts is a very astute lawyer, but it has fallen under my observation that he is extremely ignorant of the rules of this House. Had this resolution contained those words it would have been tantamount to suspending the rules, and one objection would have prevented its coming in.

What does his resolution say? "That that committee shall be appointed with power to report in December. A report after the meeting of Congress, during the entire month of December, shall be in order at any time the committee shall see fit to make a report." Eight and a half months intervene between now and December for the committee's labors, and they have one full month, with the privilege to report at any time; and yet the gentleman says the resolution was purposely so framed as to exclude the committee from the power to report at all. It was purposely framed to be carried over the gentleman's point of order. I omitted those words, presuming that if the committee got through with their labors at the end of nine months, one month at the beginning of the session would be ample in which to make their report.

I am admonished by the gentlemen around me of a fact with which I am myself familiar, that the power to report at any time does not always carry with it the exercise of that power. The gentleman himself has been chairman during the entire Congress of a committee empowered to report at any time on this very subject and on the subjects committed to it, and the members of that committee will say whether the gentleman always exercised his full powers under the rules; and whether if the power to report at any time had been given to that gentleman, as chairman of this committee, and he had accepted the appointment, he might not have construed it as he has construed it for nearly two years, on the Reconstruction Committee, to be the power to report at no time.

Now, nobody regrets more sincerely than I do any occurrence which calls me to take the floor on the question of propriety. I appeal to members of both sides of the House, and they will bear me witness, that the circulation of this letter in the morning prints, its distribution throughout the land by telegraph, and the laying it upon the desks of members, was intended to be by the gentleman from Massachusetts, not offered boldly but covertly—I will not use a stronger phrase—an insult to the Speaker of this House, and as such I resent it. I denounce the letter in all its essential statements, and in all its misstatements, and in all its mean inferences and meaner innuendoes. I denounce the letter as groundless and without justification, and the gentleman himself, I trust, will live to see the day when he will be ashamed of having written it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—By the ancient parliamentary law, of which I confess my ignorance, and of which, if full knowledge of it leads to such a speech as we have just listened to, I will be glad to remain in ignorance, some one person shall be Speaker of the House, to speak for the House. Does Mr. Speaker now do so? The Speaker has left his place and his gavel, for the first time for two Congresses. Was it to speak on any great measure of finance?

Mr. Blaine, the Speaker—I would like to say that the preceding incumbent of the chair, Mr. Colfax, now Vice-President, left the chair to chastise the insolence of the gentleman.

Mr. Butler, of Mass.—I am now upon the floor. During this or the last Congress for the first time has the Speaker left the chair. Was it to speak upon some great measure of finance, of revenue, of protection to the loyal people of the South, or of reconstruction? Have we heard his clarion voice in behalf of the great measures of the Republican party? No; up to this time he has only been speaking to the House through his wooden gavel head upon a wooden box. He has now left the chair for the floor. Upon what great paramount measure? None. Solely to attack a fellow-member who sat down to write a letter explaining his views of public duty, and was careful to draw his letter so as not in any way touch the Speaker of the House, but purely and concisely to state the naked facts of his action without a word of comment or innuendo, if for no other reason, because he was aware of the consequences to an humble member of a quarrel or any unpleasantness with the Speaker of the House.

He had been made painfully aware of it in the last Congress and in this, and if he aroused that anger he knew the man, and he felt that, in parody of the language of another—"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" I name the Speaker, "and that I dare maintain." I felt all that; I knew all that; and therefore I was scrupulous not to use a word in my letter that was unparliamentary or could give just cause of offense. I was aware of the new-fledged hopes of the highest place in the future of the Speaker, arising from the quarrel which has been unfortunately forced upon the Republican party at the other end of the Capitol, of which he is waiting to take advantage.

I knew all that, and therefore I was careful to say no word. I did not say that the Speaker wrote the resolution. I did not know that he did, but I knew he suggested it. I appeal to the Speaker's fairness. No, I cannot appeal to that. I will state what I said when he came to my seat yesterday and showed me the resolution and asked me to go for it, and said I should be chairman of the committee under it. I said "I will be d—d if I will. (Great laughter.) I will have nothing to do with it." I am sorry to be obliged to use the word here, and I apologize for it, but when asked to betray my associates with whom I had acted in caucus it seemed a very good one to meet the exigency. (Laughter.)

That was my answer, and when he said the clause contained an appropriation, even with my ignorance of the rules, as he claims, I told him how, if it was differently worded, it would escape an objection. I did this because I believed that he suggested to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) to make the point of order against the bill of the majority, which carried it over under the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Cox—That is not true.

Mr. Butler—I did not say it was true I said I believed it at the time. (Laughter.) I believed it because I saw the Speaker go over to the Democratic side of the House getting Democrats to agree to support the resolution after just showing it to me.

Mr. Blaine—I was in favor of the repeal of the coal tariff, and the gentleman was not.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I say again, that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, I would name Speaker ——; and that I rise to explain. (Laughter.) Now, sir, I say again, that when I saw him engaged in that condition of things, and saw the Speaker colloquying with the Democrats, I knew very well what was to come. I knew that any point of order I could raise under a resolution he had contrived would be unavailing, and saw the bill of the Republican majority forced through by his influence and by the aid of Democratic votes.

Now, nobody deprecates this most unhappy scene on this floor more than I do. I felt that, if I came into this House and undertook to make a statement of the reasons why I could not serve upon the committee, I should be accused of bringing personal matters into the House, and therefore I exercised my right to address a public letter to the public newspapers, in pamphlet form to my associates, in explanation of my position. I had a right to do so, and I had hoped that, if anybody had anything to say in reply to what I had said, instead of forcing upon me a quarrel in the House, to the disgrace and disruption of the Republican party, they would take the same channel to reply, especially as one of them who has arraigned me belonged to the press-gang. (Laughter.) I replied to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), using temperate and parliamentary language only.

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3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick roughcast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 125 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 367, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 150 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 236 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 11 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building lot, Dauphin street, west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Dauphin street, 96 feet west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Dauphin street 18 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet 6 inches. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward. Three fronts. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward, containing in front on Broad street 120 feet, and extending in depth eastward (crossing a certain new street 50 feet wide, 265 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and also crossing 2 other new streets, each 25 feet wide, one of them at the distance of 150 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and the other at the distance of 87 feet 6 inches westward from and parallel with Thirteenth street, and extending from Snyder to Jackson street), 515 feet to Thirteenth street. Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Square of Ground, Twelth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, McKean street, First ward. 400 feet front, 396 feet deep. 4 fronts. On Tuesday, March 21 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable square of ground situate on Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, and McKean street, First ward; containing in front on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets 400 feet, and extending in depth on Mifflin and McKean streets 396 feet. Curbed, paved, and water-pipes on Thirteenth and Mifflin streets. Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Two-story brick store, S. W. corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, below Moore street, First ward. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, First ward; containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet, and in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms; has gas and water, papered throughout, etc. It is valuable for a bakery. Terms—$1266 may remain for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1227 Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street, No. 1227; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 4-feet wide alley extending westward into Dean street, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 7 rooms and bath, all in complete order. Terms—$1400 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6¾ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES, TO operate by Power or Hand, Friction or Pressure. CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 17,
ST. MARC, BY E. L. DAVENPORT,
supported by the
STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
when will be presented the Comedy of
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
C. R. Thorne as Reuben Glenroy.
Phillis Glover as Mrs. Glenroy.
Lillie V. Davenport as Rosalie Somers.
Walter Lennox as Hawbuck.
H. B. Phillips as Kit Cosey.
CARD.

The Lessee begs leave to inform the public that A DESIRE TO PLEASE THE PATRONS OF THE THEATRE requires that a change should be made in the performances of to-morrow.

SATURDAY EVENING,
when will be presented, by special request,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
E. L. DAVENPORT as SIR GILES OVERREACH.
A NEW PLAY,
written by a lady of Philadelphia, will be presented
ON MONDAY EVENING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 17,
BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The successful Irish Drama by Falconer, entitled
THE MEN IN THE GAP;
OR, INNISFALLEN.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Terrence O'Ryan
with the favorite song—"Wearing of the Green."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Maggie Magdire
with the beautiful song of "Killarney Lakes."
In act fourth will be shown a new and
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS. HOUSES PACKED.
BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
FIRE FLY.
LOTTA AS FIRE FLY,
with Songs, Dances, and Drum Solo.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 2,
ONLY FIRE FLY MATINEE.
MONDAY—LOTTA AS LITTLE NELL.

FAREWELL OF THE TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
No one should fail to improve this the LAST OPPORTUNITY of witnessing
NATURE'S GREATEST LIVING WONDER,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
At NORRISTOWN, March 20.
At PHŒNIXVILLE, March 21. 3 16 3t*

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—REECE'S VARIETY TROUPE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1871,
In their Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, Burlesques, Character Songs, Etc.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. [3 13 6t

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Com

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

BUTLER AND BLAINE.

THE proceedings of Congress are growing lively and entertaining. If the wise men at Washington cannot help, protect, or benefit the people, they have at least not lost the power of amusing the country. The farce performed by grave Senators which resulted in placing Cameron at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has inspired the members of the House with a desire to make a display of their talents as sensationalists, and they succeeded wonderfully well in the proceedings which culminated in the grand set-to between Butler and Blaine. Of the two leading performers we scarcely know who won the highest honors. Butler is an old favorite, however, and he has made so many funny hits by his comical efforts to bully his Republican associates into an endorsement of his personal vagaries, that he will not be apt to receive full credit for his latest efforts; while Blaine gave new and unexpected proofs of his genius as a low comedian. Butler's greatness must be acknowledged when the American mind contemplates the strong points of his speech of yesterday—such, for instance, as his pertinacity in insisting that Blaine was a trick clown, his cutting allusions to the press gang, his declaration that he had replied to the request of the Speaker that he should go for the bill in dispute by saying "I will be —— if I will," and his excessively funny remark that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, I would name Speaker ——." But despite all these magnificent points, and others equally striking, Blaine—especially when it is considered that he has hitherto, in the language of his rival, "only been speaking to the House through his wooden gavel upon a wooden box"—is entitled to a long and cheering round of national applause. The zeal with which he demonstrated, over and over again, that Butler was a —— (the reader can supply the hiatus by selecting the favorite word in Greeley's Political Dictionary); the earnestness with which he dwelt upon Butler's gallantry in leading the forlorn hope for Jeff. Davis in the Charleston Convention of 1856; and the comical fervor he threw into the task he had confessedly assumed of "chastising the insolence of the gentleman from Massachusetts," were inimitable. Jefferson and Clark, or their great predecessors, Burton and John Drew, could not have performed the farce of *Debates in Congress* in better style.

Let no man say that the drama declines. It extends its sway from the narrow domains of the theatre to the amphitheatre of a mighty people, and the only thing left for Republican voters to regret is that they cannot, in reward for these splendid artistic exertions, vote for both Blaine and Butler, at one and the same moment, as candidates for the next Presidency.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE citizens of Philadelphia, no less than the projectors of the American Steamship Company, are to be congratulated upon the fact that all the bonds of the company have been taken, and that there is nothing to be done but to build the ships and get them afloat. This great enterprise, in which the whole city of Philadelphia and the whole State of Pennsylvania have the deepest interest, has been set on foot in a remarkably short space of time, considering all the circumstances of the case; and with a line of first-class steamers running between this port and Europe, a stimulus will be given to business interests of every description which cannot fail to greatly augment the prosperity of Philadelphia.

The New York papers have sneered at and derided this Philadelphia steamship enterprise, but their sneers and derision have not concealed their well-grounded fears that if the Philadelphia steamers once commence to make their trips across the ocean, a death-blow will be given to the commercial prosperity of New York. Between the Tammany Ring, the Erie Ring, and a dozen other rings, with corrupt judges upon the bench ready to do their bidding, capitalists are beginning to think that New York is losing its attractions as a business centre. Philadelphia is now the manufacturing, and there is no good reason why she should not be the commercial, metropolis; and when the American steamship line is once in operation, the first great step will be taken towards making her such. The directors of the American Steamship Company have the necessary capital now in their hands, and it is to be hoped that they will commence building their vessels at as early a day as possible, and in every other way push forward with energy the great work they have in hand. The business men of Philadelphia of every class have gone into this steamship enterprise with a heartiness that augers well for success, and if the interest which exists at present is maintained, success will be certain.

HON. HENRY D. MOORE.

THE resignation of the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia by Hon. Henry D. Moore is to be regretted for many reasons. It is not often, in the present condition of our civil service, that such important offices as the collectorships of our principal ports are filled by gentlemen of so much ability and integrity; and neither the Government nor the merchants of Philadelphia are likely to be better served at the Custom House than they have been during his administration. Mr. Moore enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the latter has frequently expressed his hearty satisfaction with the manner in which the Philadelphia Custom House has been managed since it has been under the direction of the present collector. The merchants and others who have been obliged to transact business at the Custom House will have occasion to regret Mr. Moore's resignation even more than his official superiors at Washington, and he will retire to private life with the hearty good wishes of all who have been brought in contract with him. The retirement of such a thoroughly faithful and competent officer is a positive loss to the country, as, under our present disgracefully loose civil service system, the chances are not in favor of a worthy successor being appointed. It is sincerely to be hoped that the President will endeavor to nominate for the collectorship of this port some gentleman who will enjoy the same amount of confidence that Mr. Moore does, and who will endeavor to manage the business of the Custom House in an equally efficient manner.

THE REGULATION OF THE PAWNBROKING BUSINESS.

AN act to regulate the pawnbroking business was recently introduced by Mr. Hagar in the House of Representatives, which, if it becomes a law, will undoubtedly break up the business of a great many receivers of stolen goods, and will afford a protection to the public which is greatly needed. This bill provides that every pawnbroker in the city of Philadelphia shall file with the Mayor every day at 10 o'clock A. M. a descriptive list of the goods deposited with him on the day previous; also that each pawnbroker shall, in addition to the license now imposed by law, pay into the State Treasury the sum of three hundred dollars, for which he will receive a certificate, stating his name and place of business, which he will be obliged to keep exposed or hung up in a conspicuous place in his shop. The penalty for each and every violation of this law is fixed at three hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered before any alderman, one-half of the fine to go to the person giving information. The bill also provides that the percentage allowed upon pledged goods shall not exceed two and one-half per centum per month.

There are excellent and honorable men engaged in the pawnbroking business, who have never been under any suspicion; but the business is one that, from its very nature, requires legal supervision of a stringent character, especially as there are many so-called pawnbrokers who are nothing more nor less than receivers of stolen goods and the confederates of professional thieves. It is for the interest of the community that the business of these men shall be broken up if possible, or, at all events, that they shall be placed under legal restrictions that will diminish their opportunities for harm. Mr. Hagar's bill appears to be admirably adapted for the object it has in view, and a great check will be placed upon the operations of dishonest pawnbrokers by the provision requiring all in the business to deposit every morning with the Mayor a list of the articles received by them on the day previous. This bill should meet with the approval of the Legislature and become a law at as early a day as is possible.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the bonds of the American Steamship Company were completed yesterday, the list of which is published in another column of this paper. The subscription of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND by the "Star Union Line" to close up the amount was praiseworthy and unexpected, as this company, together with the Empire Company, have been extending aid to Western roads by supplying cars for through trade, and these companies, or parties connected with them, have for two years past been running steamer lines on the Lakes between Lake Michigan ports and Erie, Pa., by which the grain trade of Philadelphia has been vastly increased, and are just completing an extensive line of steamers to run between Erie and Lake Superior ports, to which will be added, on the opening of the Lake navigation, at a cost of not less than $400,000, three new iron steamers—the India, China, and Japan—the finest vessels ever afloat on the Lakes, with carrying capacities and passenger accommodations unsurpassed, if equalled, on any water. This enterprise in itself almost equals the extent and risk of that of the American Steamship Company, for which the subscriptions have just closed. Without this lake connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, and the Northwest grain region, the American Steamship Company *could not* well be a success as a grain carrier to Europe.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

THE following communication from a member of the bar of this city explains very clearly the principle we have endeavored to set forth on several occasions, that a lawyer owes something to society and to abstract justice as well as to his client. We undertook to criticize a distinguished lawyer of this city for what we believed to be a substantial endorsement of the professional misconduct of a well-known New York lawyer—whose performances, by-the-way, have since been pretty thoroughly ventilated by one of his professional brethren—and for this we were taken to task by several ardent legal gentlemen who accused us of improper personality, but who nevertheless declined to discuss the main question. We contend that a noble profession is disgraced by the conduct of certain men who call themselves lawyers, but who operate upon the principle that they are bound by no rules of law or conscience in the prosecution of their business, and that all means are legitimate which will enable them to win a case. This idea has gained such a foothold in the legal profession that it is certainly high time the respectable lawyers of the country had combined to discountenance it. Such a performance as that of Messrs. William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy in the Ficken case was a disgrace to the legal profession, and the respectable members of the bar will be obliged to suffer in public opinion in consequence, unless they do something to discountenance such things in the future. It is gratifying to know that many lawyers are fully impressed with the importance of relieving themselves and their profession from the odium which some recent events have tended to cast upon them, and we take pleasure in commending the following communication to the attention of our readers, as it expresses our views very forcibly:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In the last work of Fenimore Cooper, "The Ways of the Hour," calling attention to some of the social evils of the day, more particularly in connection with the administration of criminal justice, the types of two classes of lawyers are most strikingly and accurately portrayed.

Dunscomb, well known as a sound, reliable legal adviser, and respected as a high-toned, conscientious, exemplary lawyer, was averse to nefarious strife and the perversion of law and justice for the sake of dollars and cents. The author represents him by his practice, by his mode of conducting and arguing causes, and by his intuitive sense of right and wrong, as a model lawyer—the type of a large number—while his antitype, Timms, is graphically represented as the type of a numerous class ready to serve or betray any cause for hire or gain. And Mr. Cooper, in illustration of the two classes, pointedly observes:—"The law is doubtless a very elevated profession when its practice is on a scale commensurate with its true objects. It becomes a very different pursuit, however, when its higher walks are abandoned to choose a path amid its thickets and quagmires. Perhaps no human pursuit causes a wider range of character among its votaries than the practice of this profession. In the first place, the difference in an intellectual point of view between the man who sees only precedents and the man who sees the principles on which they are founded, is as marked as the difference between black and white. To this great distinction in mind is to be added another that opens a still wider chasm, the results of practice, and which depends on morals. While one class of lawyers turn to the higher objects of their calling, declining fees in cases of obviously questionable right, and struggle to maintain their honesty in direct collision with the world and its temptations, another, and much the largest, falls readily into the practice of their craft—the word admirably suited to the subject—and live on encumbered and endangered not only by their own natural vices, but greatly damaged by those they might adopt, as it might be, *ex-officio*. This latter course is unfortunately that taken by a a vast number of the members of the bar all over the world, rendering them loose in their social morality, ready to lend themselves and their talents to the highest bidder, and causing them to be at first indifferent, and in the end blind, to the great features of right and wrong. *These* are the moralists who advance the doctrine that the "advocate has a right to act as his client would act." While the class first named allow that "the advocate has a right to do what his client *has a right to do*, and no more."

The foregoing extract so accords with the two forcible and common sense editorials of your issues of February 24 and 27 on the duties and responsibilities of lawyers, that it is submitted for publication.

Junius in one of his letters observes that "the *indiscriminate* defense of right and wrong contracts the understanding while it corrupts the heart."

There is in the heart of every upright and honorable lawyer an intuitive sense of right and wrong which will irresistibly lead him to decline assistance in behalf of a bad man, or a bad cause, or of pretensions made available only by arts or technicalities. A *bad* man with a *good* cause is too much like a *white blackbird*.

The honest and reliable lawyer can never hesitate while guided by the principles inculcated by your editorials on this subject; and such a lawyer has no hesitation as to his duty and responsibility. "*Take heed* unto the thing that is *right*, for *that* shall bring a man peace at the last," is as applicable to the lawyer as it is to the man. COKE.

THE FINE ARTS.

Moran's "Land and Sea."

One of the most interesting collections of pictures we have lately seen is now on exhibition at the galleries of James S. Earle & Sons, for the benefit of the sufferers from the late war in Europe. This cause should enlist the sympathy of every one, and we trust that the good ship may be heavily freighted with comforting necessaries for the afflicted. Even independently of this noble and humane enterprise, such works of art should awaken unusual interest, for while each scene has some peculiar quality or special beauty, the subjects are most varied and interesting, and the arrangement of the threescore and fifteen paintings from the brush of Mr. E. Moran is so well managed that, after a visit among them, one feels as if he had travelled, without fatigue, far over the land and sea, among many scenes of refreshing loveliness and of soul-stirring sublimity.

Not a few have expressed surprise that these diversified tableaux, forming so harmonious a panorama, should be the productions of one artist. Yet to the masterly hand of Mr. Edward Moran are we indebted for this delightful entertainment. A day or two ago a living picture, not in the illustrated catalogue, and a short critique, arrested the attention of visitors who lingered around the great painting of the life-boat. Two seafaring men stood before the picture, evidently much impressed by its spirit, and by many peculiar gestures and phrases they unreservedly expressed their approbation. But the refrain of their song, and the burden of their thought, was the simple expression, "That is nature."

We may enlarge as we please on the value of particular schools and styles; we may eulogize classic art; we may praise broad chiaroscuro, perfect drawing, and exquisite coloring; but what does all this avail if the work in question is devoid of the truth and the spirit which make mankind acknowledge it a transcript of nature? Surely to the correct artist who endeavors to interpret intelligently as well as carefully, there can be no higher laudation than "That is nature."

NOTICES.

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W. & B.'s SPRING OVERCOATS. AND
W. & B.'s SPRING OVERCOATS. VERY CHEAP.
W. & B.'s SPRING OVERCOATS.
W. & B.'s SPRING OVERCOATS.
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FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Latest Returns.

Movements of the President.

Leaves Washington for Philadelphia

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President to Visit Philadelphia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President and Mrs. Grant left Washington in the noon train to-day for Philadelphia. The President will return on Monday morning. Mrs. Grant will visit New York before returning. In consequence of the President's absence no Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin is detached from command of the Ajax and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Z. L. Tannen from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Narragansett.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 17.—All except five small towns in Coos county are heard from, and estimating those by last year's vote, Weston falls of election by the people by 152 votes. The *Statesman* says of the House:—Our list of Representatives chosen contains the names of 161 Republicans and 156 Democrats. The towns to be heard from will give, we think, 2 Republicans and 11 Democrats, and if so the House will stand 163 Republicans and 167 Democrats.

The Senate stands 5 Republicans and 6 Democrats. In the First district there is no choice. In the Tenth and Eleventh districts the vote is so close that an official count will be required to decide.

Three Democratic Congressmen are elected beyond a doubt.

St. Patrick's Day in Boston.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Irish organizations are out in full force, celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Obituary.

James Gale, President of the Essex National Bank, of Haverhill, Mass., died suddenly to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of John W. Johnston, re-elected as Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th instant. After the reading of the credentials Mr. Johnston took the oath of office.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to define a gross of matches and for other purposes, the object of which he said was simply to prevent fraudulent packing.

Mr. Vickers, from the majority of the Committee on Disabilities, reported and asked present consideration of a bill to relieve the disabilities of Senator elect Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.

Mr. Boreman, a member of the committee, said he did not concur in the report.

Mr. Pomeroy objected to the consideration of the bill during the morning hour.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported with amendments the bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road. The amendment strikes out everything except the mere power to mortgage. Passed.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported without amendment his bill to relieve all persons except members of Congress and officers of the army and navy, who left their positions and aided the Rebellion, from all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported without amendment the bill to define and protect the rights of miners and to encourage the development of the mines.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill incorporating the Asiatic Commercial Company.

Senators on both sides of the chamber would of course be represented on the committee.

Mr. Trumbull suggested an increase of the committee to seven Senators and nine Representatives, and that the present Senate committee to investigate Southern affairs be included in the former number.

Mr. Anthony accepted the suggestion for the increase of the number of the committee, and the resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. Thurman said he was willing to forego any private opinion and to vote for an investigation which in the opinion of the majority was considered necessary, but he wanted an amendment so as to secure a fair representation of both parties on the sub-committees of the main committee, which might sit at various points in the South. He denied that the investigation was to be a party matter, and protested against the idea that any one party more than another had an interest in the preservation of the peace of the country. As the matter had in some quarters assumed the appearance of partisanship, he would now provide for fairness in the investigation of the sub-committees.

Mr. Trumbull remarked that on calling attention to the matter the Senator from Ohio had probably accomplished his object. Certainly no one desired to obtain any information which was not correct, and the committee if appointed would doubtless heed the suggestion.

Mr. Scott said the select committee on the South had never taken testimony unless one or two members of the minority on the committee were present.

Mr. Thurman expressed himself satisfied with having called attention to the matter, and withdrew his suggestion for an amendment.

Mr. Conkling did not want it to be understood that there was any agreement in the Senate by which a Democratic member of a sub-committee would be enabled to frustrate the investigation by his inability or unwillingness to accompany the other members of such sub-committee wherever they desired to go. Such an agreement would frustrate the whole investigation. He had no idea that any such thing would be attempted, but he would now enter his explicit denial that any such agreement had been made.

Mr. Thurman assured the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) of the fact, and full attendance of the Democrats if a sufficient number of them were appointed.

The concurrent resolution was then passed.

Mr. Patterson offered a concurrent resolution reviving the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, to consist of four Senators and seven Representatives.

Mr. Stewart objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

The new Senator Johnston was appointed upon the Committees on Manufactures and Education and Labor, vice Mr. Blair.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to readjust the claims of Virginia for advances to the United States during the war of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chandler called up a bill to define a gross of matches, etc., amended on motion of Mr. Bayard and passed.

House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to have printed his bill for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens. Objections were made on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Eldridge, twenty minutes past 12, moved the House adjourn. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 98.

Mr. Platt asked leave to offer a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of 1862 to all aliens who entered or shall enter the navy or Marine Corps, and been honorably discharged, so as to place them on the same footing as to naturalization and citizenship.

Mr. Maynard wanted the bill to go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cox said the resolution ought to be passed. He would welcome not only soldiers but sailors to citizenship, those who had served their country and been honorably discharged. He was satisfied, especially from the intelligence from the Portsmouth Navy Yard in the recent election in New Hampshire, that the sailors ought to be admitted as citizens.

The gentleman from Tennessee was a Native American of the old stamp—he would not say a Know-Nothing—but was astonished that, by his associations with such Republicans as the Speaker, the gentleman had not got rid of his principles of 1854 and 1856.

Mr. Maynard conceded the truth of Mr. Cox's remark that he was a Native American, and was no longer young, if that was what the gentleman meant by being a Native American of the old sort.

Mr. Cox explained that he meant a Southern American many years ago.

Mr. Maynard, resuming, said there was no analogy between soldiers and sailors. The former stayed at home, while the latter were scattered all over the globe during the time of their enlistment, and therefore never became citizens by having the necessary preliminary residence at any place at home.

Mr. Platt referred to the fact of a similar joint resolution having heretofore unanimously passed the House, and maintained that sailors should have the same rights and privileges as those who had served in the army.

The joint resolution was passed—yeas 165, nays 8, namely, Messrs. Clark, Mercur, Morphis, Prindle, Waldron, Wallace and Walls, of Florida, and Williams, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Kelley the House took up the bill authorizing and empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to determine the form, character, material, and device of the stamps required by the internal revenue laws, to be provided by contract or otherwise.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn. Decided negatively—yeas 83, nays 102.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, demanded the regular order, which was the calling of States for bills and resolutions. This gentleman desired to introduce his bill for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens.

Mr. Holman, at quarter to 2 o'clock, moved the House take a recess till 4 o'clock. The question was by yeas and nays determined in the negative.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of all persons except members of the Cabinet, and Senators and Representatives that left Congress to go into rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution for an investigation into Southern affairs, as follows:—

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That a joint committee, consisting of five Senators and seven Representatives be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report at any time the results of their investigation to Congress, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient, and that such committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers to sit during the recess, take testimony, and visit at their discretion any portion of said States during the recess of Congress; print and make public at any time during the recess the results of their investigations, and the expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the Congressional contingent fund.

Mr. Anthony explained that his resolution would provide for a joint investigating committee upon which both houses would be represented instead of a special committee of one branch, as proposed by the House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, demanded the regular order, saying he simply wanted to introduce the bill indicated to the House.

Mr. Dawes asked that the House take up the joint resolution of the Senate just received, providing for a committee to investigate the subject of Southern outrages.

The Speaker replied that nothing was in order but the calling of States for bills and resolutions, commencing with Maine.

Pending this Mr. Holman had moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Garfield appealed to Mr. Butler not to object to the taking up of a bill providing for printing the preliminary census report, and Mr. Dawes asked his colleague whether he would give way that he might ask that a report be printed.

Mr. Butler replied "No!"

Mr. Farnsworth then expressed the hope that the House would now adjourn.

The question was taken on the motion to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative—yeas, 103; nays, 80.

The House, in accordance with a previous decision, then adjourned till Monday next.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—4·30 A. M.—Consols 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for account. Bonds firmer; of 1862, 92¼; 1865, 91½; 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 89. Stocks firm. Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 110¾; Great Western, 35⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet; Uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales: for speculation and export 3000 bales. Manchester markets quiet and firm. Pork declining.

LONDON, March 17—4 30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s.@44s. 3d.; Cloverseed, 58s @59s 6d.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands at 15¾c. Flour dull; State, $6@7·25; Ohio, $6·75@7·50; Southern, $7@9. Wheat dull and drooping. No. 1 at $1·59. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 88@89c. Oats dull at 68@70c. Beef dull. Mess Pork firm at $21·95. Lard dull at 12@13¾c.; Whisky quiet at 92c.

FROM HARRISBURG.

DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS—THE REMOVAL OF MR. SUMNER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1871.

The tedious monotony of legislation was broken this afternoon by a debate of much animation and some acrimony, on the resolution of Senator Billingfelt condemning the removal of Senator Sumner. Mr. Billingfelt is one of the sturdy line of the honest Germans of Pennsylvania, a Republican of the most consistent devotion to the principles of the party, and a man who, in the fœtid atmosphere of Harrisburg, has ever stood above the suspicion of insincerity or venality. He carries more moral power with him than any other man on his side. He knows that the degradation of Sumner was unwarranted and uncalled for by any honest regard for the Republican party. He knows that there are no intelligent and upright members of the party who do not deprecate the substitution of Cameron for Sumner; and in his honest, fearless, and frank way he reflected the almost universal views of the party by offering a resolution condemning the action of the United States Senate.

He found that all his habitual associates were afraid of the question; but as he knows no fear in the advocacy of the right, he dared to maintain and express his opinions, and he did it in a clear, logical, and unanswerable argument. Others might talk with more polish, but no one could have told more pertinent truth in a more intelligent way than did Mr. Billingfelt in his speech.

It was surprising and humiliating to see the action of his Republican colleagues. *Not one of them ventured to say boldly that the removal of Mr. Sumner was justifiable.* Some apologized, in a feeble, timid way for the act; but not one dared to say that it was right. Senator Mumma made an earnest and creditable effort to break the force of Mr. Billingfelt's blows; but beyond a severe assault upon the Democrats, he did not succeed. He did not say that the displacement of Sumner was right—indeed, he said expressly that he regretted it—but he insisted that the Democrats had been guilty of as great, or even greater, wrongs against the independence of statesmanship. By adroitly evading the issue, he made some good points against the Democratic party. Mr. Buckalew made one of his clear and able speeches, defending the independence of Senators, and reflected severely upon the administration for the degradation of Sumner. Senor Dill followed in a brief but sensible speech on the same side, and Mr. Delameter closed the debate of the afternoon by insisting that the Legislature should not meddle with the question.

The question was not finally disposed of, but when it is reached Mr. Billingfelt's resolution will pass. He may stand alone amongst the Senators in his record, but all agree that he is also alone in maintaining fearlessly the right. The people of his county, and of the State, will do him honor for the record of this day.

OBITUARY.

Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, U. S. N., died at his residence in the Navy Yard this morning. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the navy as a third assistant engineer on June 24, 1850. He was on coast survey duty in 1850, and in 1851 he was attached to the steamer Water Witch, in the Home Squadron. Mr. Lawton was promoted to second assistant engineer February 26, 1851. In 1852-53 he was attached to the steam frigate Saranac, in the Home Squadron. On May 21, 1833, he was promoted to first assistant engineer. He was on coast survey duty in 1854-55; was attached to the steam frigate San Jacinto in the East India Squadron from 1855 to 1858, and was on special duty at Boston in 1859-60. His commission as chief engineer was dated April 23, 1859, and he was attached to the steamship Hartford in the West Gulf Squadron in 1861. In 1862 he was on special duty at Taunton, Massachusetts; on special duty at Boston in 1864-65; and on special duty at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1865. From 1866 to 1868 he was chief engineer of the Hartford, the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, and in 1869 he was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to relieve Chief Engineer Zeller.

THE SALE OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Yesterday's Reported Offer Confirmed—The Terms and Preliminaries—The Offer not to be Entertained.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

Inquiry to-day establishes the truth of the rumor sent from here last evening, with regard to the proposition of the new Spanish Government to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for $100,000,000. The President and Secretary of State both say that some time ago General Prim made a proposition to General Sickles, offering the colonies to the United States for $200,000,000. It was declined at once on our part, and declared to be wholly out of the question.

About the time the Duke of Savoy was to start from Florence to assume the duties of his new position, and shortly before General Prim was assassinated, a confidential friend of Amadeus and of the Spanish Regency, who had himself been partially educated in America, arrived in New York as the bearer of propositions of settlement to the Cuban patriots on the part of the new Spanish regime.

These propositions were published in the *Tribune* at the time, in the form of a despatch from this city. They include a provincial autonomy for Cuba and Porto Rico similar to that enjoyed by the North American colonies of Great Britain; a full and complete amnesty for the revolutionists, leaders, and defenders; representation of Cuba and Porto Rico in the Spanish Cortes; the abolition of slavery, and the establishment of manhood suffrage, with a free press and the right of discussion and petition; the native Cubans and Porto Ricans to have equal rights in official positions with their Spanish fellow citizens.

These terms were submitted informally by an American Senator well known for his friendly relations to the Cuban patriots, to Senor Aldama, as the New York head of their movements. After careful consideration they were rejected by Aldama, who declared it too late. The atrocities of Spanish war had been so terrible as to make it certain the Cubans and their oppressors could not live together, and the former had determined to fight until independence or their extermination was the result. The Spanish agent was very thoroughly impressed with the determined spirit of the Cubans, as well as their practical resources for continuing the strife almost indefinitely.

At the time the negotiations were pending, and before leaving, the idea of selling the colonies was again mooted, and though the Cubans expressed themselves favorable to such a termination of their endeavors, no encouragement was afforded on our side. Shortly after the coronation of King Amadeus, General Sickles was again approached on the subject. Of course, he listened and considered, and the result is seen in the proposed sale at $100,000,000. President Grant said to-day that the administration had no intention to consider it, believing that, even if desirable, the Senate could not be induced to accept such a treaty, and it would be altogether useless to ask Congress for appropriations to carry out the provisions, in face of the fact that the obtaining of the $1,500,000 needed for the Santo Domingo purchase was in considerable doubt. In the meanwhile the Cubans keep pegging away, and, with the active hostility to King Amadeus' Government, made by the Spanish Republicans under Castelar, there is a strong probability that the Spaniards will be at last compelled to abandon the islands to their patriot enemies.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fire Fly* will be performed this evening, with Lotta in the leading *role*.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear this evening in Falconer's drama of *Innisfallen*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "St. Marc," in the beautiful drama of that name.

The programmes for to-morrow afternoon and evening have been changed, and the comedy of *Town and Country* will be given at the matinee.

President Grant is expected to visit the Chesnut to-morrow evening, when Mr. Davenport will repeat his great personation of "Sir Giles Overreach," in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

On Monday a new play, entitled *The Marquis*, adapted from the French by Mrs. E. Edward Lewis, of this city, will be produced. The play is said to be one of unusual interest, and as the cast will embrace the full strength of the company, with Mr. Davenport in the leading *role*, it will probably prove a brilliant success.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE Reece's variety troupe will perform this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be a dramatic performance this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening.

A family matinee to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A. J. Charlock, a printer in the office of the Ohio *Weekly Clarion*, writes to the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS as follows:—"Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case said to me one day:—'Andrew, you need a tonic; that's what's the matter; and there's no tonic that was ever got up equal to PLANTATION BITTERS. Try 'em.' I AGED 'tried 'em,' and you are at liberty to state (referring to me for confirmation) that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THE "MILTON GOLD" JEWELRY COMPANY will open a branch for the exhibition and sale of their celebrated goods at No. 1022 Chesnut street in a few days.

DR. J. P. WYMAN, Dentist, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he has removed from No. 257 North Sixth street to No. 1233 Arch street.

CHILDREN TEETHING.—The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

DIED.

BRINGHURST.—On the morning of the 16th instant, FERRIS BRINGHURST, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to assemble, without further notice, at his late residence, No. 808 West street, Wilmington, Delaware, at 2 P. M., on Seventh-day, 18th instant. The funeral will leave the house at 3 o'clock.

FLEU.—On the 14th instant, ALLEN L., son of John and the late Jane Fleu, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, also Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F.; Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.; Decatur Council, No. 35, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 604 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 16th instant, HENRY JONES.

Due notice of the funeral.

LAWTON.—This morning, at his late residence, at the Navy Yard, Chief Engineer ANDREW LAWTON, U. S. N.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

REEVES.—At Phœnixville, Pa., on the 16th instant, DAVID REEVES, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

A special train will leave Phœnixville at 11 o'clock for the Cemetery.

Carriages will leave the city from Mr. Robert M Bringhurst's, No. 33 N. Eleventh street, at 11·30 A. M

The Ridge road cars also run to and from the Cemetery.

SKERRETT.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Harry Dow, Washington, D. C., FANNY E. BAYLEY, aged 73 years, wife of Dr. D. C. Skerrett, of Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA,

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mSp CORNELIUS & SONS.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$196,148·51
Interest and other items	11,995·99
	$208,144·50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid claims by death	$32,268·06
" surrendered and lapsed policies	6,504·27
" dividends to policy-holders	1,997·47
" interest on stock	10,276·44
" taxes	3,551·74
" reinsurance	2,350·16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc	50,577·82
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses	72,700·66
	$180,226·62

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. bonds	$159,671·91
Cash on hand and in bank	18,635·74
Loans on policies in force	53,143·05
Deferred premiums for the year	42,633·91
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	52,673·24
All other assets	20,817·24
	$347,635·10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death	$17,064·47
"4" all other claims	1,862·82
	$18,927·29

SUMMARY.

Assets	$347,635·10
Liabilities	18,927·29
Capital and Reserve Fund	$328,707·81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
3 6 mwf2w No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

LOST OR MISLAID.—PERPETUAL POLICY No. 9240, of The Enterprise Insurance Company, on house No. 1942 Alder street, originally taken out by Joseph D. Thornton, and by him transferred to C. E. Ellis, mortgagee, and John P. Wolverton, owner. If found, please return to J. P. WOOLVERTON, No. 1147 BEACH Street, as application has been made for a duplicate. 3 17fmw6t*

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

WANTED.—TWO FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERS. Apply to E. G. NEWLIN, No. 412 LOCUST Street. 3 15 3t

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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3 26 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 21 6m

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
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ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwt

HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,

HATTER,

No. 913 CHESNUT Street,

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," by Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., etc., published by D. Appleton & Co., is a continuation of the subject which the author broached some years ago in his "Origin of Species," and which has served to excite controversies of the most violent description in both scientific and theological circles. The theory somewhat hesitatingly advanced in Mr. Darwin's first work, that man is descended from a lower type by means of natural selection, is, in the volume before us, insisted upon and supported by an elaborate array of facts. Mr. Darwin contends not only that man is descended from a lower type, but that all animal nature has had its origin in a very limited number of forms. Indeed, if we accept Mr. Darwin's theory as correct, and go back far enough with our investigations, it is not improbable we may find our original ancestor to have been an oyster, and that some of us are daily in the habit of swallowing a dozen or so of our cousins, some degrees removed, from the half-shell, with pepper-sauce accompaniment. Facts are facts, however; and if we are really descended from a primitive oyster, or, to bring the matter down to a later, although still remote date, from the gorilla, it will be necessary to reconcile ourselves to the relationship, however uncomplimentary it may be to our pride. Indeed, a respectable, well-behaved gorilla, if any such there be, might be converted into a more promising member of society than some of the humans with whom we are acquainted, and might put to shame some of his presumably more intellectual relatives. Mr. Darwin's theories with regard to natural selection have been adopted by many of the scientific men of the present day, and the arguments and facts contained in the volume before us will tend to confirm the believers in Darwinism, even if they do not convert its opponents. Whatever opinions may be held with regard to Mr. Darwin's theory, it is certainly one of great interest; and his new work is worthy of the attention of students of natural history and others, if only for the sake of the remarkable array of facts which the author brings forward to support his position. The second part of the volume before us is devoted to the consideration of the curious subject of sexual selection, which will be further discussed in a second volume now in preparation. Received from Porter & Coates.

—Porter & Coates also send us of the recent publications of D. Appleton & Co. a well-written and entertaining narrative of a trip across the American continent by way of the Pacific Railroad, by W. F. Rae. The book is entitled "Westward by Rail; or, The New Route to the East," and is made up of a series of letters to the London *Daily News*, largely rewritten and augmented by the addition of new matter. Mr. Rae evidently made a rapid trip through the United States, and his observations could not be otherwise than superficial; but this book proves him to have been wide awake, intelligent, and anxious to obtain reliable information. It is written in a more unprejudiced vein than is usual with the productions of bold Britons who attempt to describe Americanisms; and if it contains nothing very new or startling, it at least has the merit of being readable and entertaining. The following reference to the feeling in this country towards England seems to indicate that Mr. Rae's experience was different from that of Mr. Thomas Hughes, who declared that while he was individually received with the greatest cordiality, he nevertheless found a universal sentiment of dislike, if not of hostility, to England as a nation:—

"Nothing gratified me more than the feeling of kindliness towards the Old Country which I found pervading the American people. The bitter and undying animosity about which much has been written exists on paper only, or in the distempered minds of irreconcilable Fenians. In this particular the press is not a faithful exponent of the public sentiment. A disposition to construe in the worst sense all the actions of the United Kingdom, and to discredit her on every occasion and in every imaginable way, is certainly the characteristic of the press of New York. I believe this to be mere sound and fury, wholly devoid of significance. It is the relic of a traditionary policy, rather than the token of a living and active hostility. To find a parallel to it, we have not far to seek. Long after the English people were on a footing of amity with the French, the tone of the press towards France was little more friendly and complimentary than in the days when it was the bad fashion to style Frenchmen our hereditary foes. The change in public opinion has now been responded to by the press of England, while that of France, reluctant to allow old jealousies to subside into oblivion, still harps on the imaginary plots and intrigues of perfidious Albion."

Englishmen commit a fatal error when they try to convince themselves that the press on this subject does not express the prevailing sentiments of the people of the United States.

—"Fun Better than Physic; or, Everybody's Life Preserver," by W. W. Hall, M. D., published by H. N. McKinney & Co., No. 16 North Seventh street, is a series of brief maxims with regard to the best method of preserving health, many of which contain much sound sense and not a few much nonsense. Dr. Hall is well known as the editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, and as an indefatigable rider of certain hobbies, and his readers will do well to exercise a little of their own native common sense before accepting his maxims as gospel truth. The work before us contains many things that are to the point, and that will be found of practical use to all classes of present or prospective sufferers; and if there is not much wisdom in some of his suggestions, they at least have the merit of being harmless.

—"Cruel as the Grave," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is a story in which the pepper and spice are as lavishly used as in any of the previous performances of the same pen. The admirers of Mrs. Southworth will find "Cruel as the Grave" abundantly entertaining.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *All the Year Round*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—From W. S. Turner we have received *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and the following new magazines:—

The April number of *The Transatlantic* contains an admirable series of short stories selected from the best English periodicals. A good short story is something that every reader can enjoy, and *The Transatlantic* always contains the best there are going.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine for April contains several pleasing illustrations, fashion plates, etc., and an interesting variety of reading matter.

The Children's Hour for April has abundant entertainment for the young people in the shape of pretty pictures and readable stories and sketches.

The Lady's Friend for April contains a variety of illustrations of the latest novelties in feminine attire, and a series of literary contributions which are up to the usual standard of excellence.

Mr. Turner also sends us *The Miners' Journal Coal Statistical Register* for 1871. This valuable compilation gives the statistics of the coal trade for 1870, with the prospects of the trade in 1871, a history of the causes of the great suspension of 1870, an abstract of the report of the mine inspectors, and much other interesting information.

MYSTERIES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

The ingenious and delightful author of the "Miseries of Human Life" left his task but half accomplished. They have multiplied since in fresh and unlooked-for variety; and a pleasant chapter or two may be written on the subject hereafter. At the present moment I am desirous of acquiring information upon certain every-day occurrences, rather than of enlarging on the various forms of so-called accident that are attached apparently even to my very nomenclature; for my name is Hassard, and might much more properly be called Certainty, if at all designed to symbolize the constancy of Fortune's freaks with my social status. There are few things that have not happened to me; indeed, I doubt if there are any more odds and ends left in Nature's curiosity-box now to happen; of late, too, things have rather given over happening, and the few that have turned up were old happens slightly refurbished with fresh materials of worriment.

Philosophers are proverbially skin-deep only; as a prominent instance of which I may remark, in relation to the present subject, that the inquiring mind which, some time since, led the writer of "Two o'clock in the morning" to investigate the causes why, at that particular hour, the clock ticked unusually loud, the wardrobe creaked and the bed-room door opened of itself, might have still farther extended its researches with advantage into the mysteries of every-day life. I should like, for instance, to have had a chapter explaining what becomes of all the pins; and calling attention to the fact, that for one pin ever picked up by the thriftiest old maid, at the least a thousand go the way of all pins, whatever that may be. Talk of the source of the Nile, or the distance of the fixed stars—here is a mystery which comes home to us all; yet at the present moment is as far as ever from being cleared up. Inquire from the intelligent gentleman who presides over the great pin manufactory at Gloucester; he will tell you nobody knows; and very glad he is nobody does know where all the millions of pins annually turned out there go to, else they might some day all turn up again, to the great detriment of Messrs. Kerby, Beard, and Kerby, and other partners in the prickly trade. It has indeed been suggested that inasmuch as needles have been known to enter the hand and come out of the foot of human beings, so pins find their way from the surface to the centre of the earth; which, if so, must at the present time be pretty full of them. Without entering on the merits of this theory, it is one, though not a very satisfactory, way of accounting for the disappearance, by hundreds of millions annually, of objects which can neither melt nor wear out. I shall not stop now to inquire why bread always falls on the buttered side, especially where the carpet beneath is fluffy and well adapted to adhere; that is a clear case of awkwardness having its own reward, and one that follows much more quickly than is to be found in the apocryphal case of virtue so placed. But I should like to know why it is that, on the few occasions in my life when I have been obliged to breakfast in bed, the mere introduction of a harmless cup of tea into the room should immediately cause that bed to be full of crumbs? Any one who has had the gritty experience in question will testify to the fact, as also to the desperate efforts immediately made to get rid of the intruders, and to the inevitable result; viz., that the clothes are all got rid of, the crumbs alone remaining, to give a lively sense of a night passed upon a gravel-walk.

In like manner, I should desire some hints as to the origin of what may be called the inevitable tack or small nail, with a flat head which, by extreme dexterity, stands erect thereon, point upwards, at my bedside, whenever I chance to get up to light a candle at night, and receives my foot as I descend? No amount of previous sweeping will insure against the intrusion of this piquant object. I should be obliged too by having my scientific aspirations gratified, as to why eclipses of the sun or moon are always visible with particular advantage in all the uninhabitable parts of the earth, and rarely, if ever, in a country where there is anybody to see them? I put it to any person possessed of an almanac and common sense, whether Central Africa, Cochin China, the Carpathian Mountains, and the South Pacific Ocean have not for ages enjoyed an undisturbed monopoly of astronomical phenomena, to the utter exclusion of all parts of the world where anybody dwells. Once more coming to terrestrial subjects; as a matter of speculation, it would be interesting to ascertain the relations between dust-carts and rain—whether the advent of dust-carts produces rain, or that of rain produces the dust-carts. It has been a subject of contention in alpine regions whether the snow produces the cold, or the cold produces the snow; and after severe rheumatic attacks by parties in their zeal for discovery, much is found to be said on both sides. I am a particularly careful person; it is therefore very mysterious to me by what means varieties of fluffy substances get into the corners of nearly everything I possess—as, for instance, my ink-bottle, which appears to generate small rags of its own accord; and the pockets of my waistcoats, which seem to possess the property of producing an unfailing supply of soft cottony deposits, for the sole purpose of getting into my watch-key. I shall esteem it a favor if any one will clear up to me that lingual mystery concerning the unfortunate letter *h* as pronounced in the vernacular by a large portion of our fellow-subjects. I could indeed understand its being unpronounced, therefore always left out; or its being an especially inviting aspirate, therefore always put in; but why the rule of wrong should be so unexceptionally adopted, as often under circumstances of extreme difficulty to cause the pronunciation of the unhappy consonant where it does not exist, and the omission of it where it does, is a mystery that has cost me years of fruitless investigation, and gives me almost a headache to think of. The favorite cockneyism of the Weller school, the substitution of *v* for *w*, and *w* for *v*, has become comparatively extinct, so ceases to trouble me.

Will any one account to me for a phenomenon of daily, I may almost say hourly, occurrence, viz., the manner in which inanimate objects get themselves out of the way the moment there is a demand for their services? This applies to everything; the very pen with which I wrote the foregoing passage has *sui proprio motu* got from my study-table into the next room, and is found upon my dressing-glass, near which I have not been since nine this morning! If I am going from home for a few days, my clothes all seem to be aware of the intention, and hide themselves in places where they never were before; my papers—usually most regular in arrangement—of a sudden become topsy-turvy; a Love-ditty gets into an Essay on chemistry, and a Christmas tale into the British Constitution. For the faculty of jumbling themselves together in inextricable confusion, however, on these occasions, and at the shortest moment, commend me to the keys!—they beat all. The scissors you have just laid down may indeed be found in a book you have not opened for months; the razor you shaved with this morning, in a drawer locked up last summer; and your gloves and card-case have seized the opportunity of getting into the deepest corner of a portmanteau you don't intend opening till your journey's end days he nce. But all these are nothing to the keys; there they are, a bunch stuck together in a manner that defies all attempts at extrication; the large keys have got into the small one; the small ones, webs, pipes, rings, and all spontaneously intermingled with a complexity of entanglement that hours of perseverance would not have enabled one to achieve. I would like, too, to be informed what it is that takes possession of my pens. I am most particular about them; yet I constantly find their nibs in one of two conditions—either the form of a letter V split-up to the feathers; or as sharp, and, for the purposes of writing, as useful, as a skewer.

Why, again, do two left-hand gloves always find their way into the pocket of my evening-coat, and in the effort to accommodate myself to circumstances, cause me to appear as though I had paralysis in the right? The alternative to this disaster is the fate by which I meet a rural friend of warm temperament, who grasps me fervently by the hand, bursting my glove up the back, whilst the button hits the opposite wall. I stop not to inquire why all your 'swell' friends meet you when you don't want them, and never when you do. This is simply the contrariety of human nature. But I should like to know why an individual—be it man or woman—with whom for ages I may not have corresponded, invariably is seized with a fit of writing to me at the same moment as I break silence to him or her, our two letters crossing each other with an exactness no pains could insure? Has any one, I would ask, ever yet taken up what he thought was the poker, that he did not find it was the shovel? or was a pair of bellows or tongs ever yet found in any inn or lodging-house? When was that enormous stock of hair-cloth sofas and chairs constructed, which abound in every one of the said inns or lodgings? and why are the cushions invariably loose, and their padding composed of shingle? Who grew the worsted flowers that flourish there? and what fish ever inhabited those brown shells now devoted to earwigs? Why is No. 199 the only room ever vacant at any hotel when I arrive *en garcon*, although there is not the slightest evidence of there being any other traveller in the house? But why, O why, do things and people all get astray that you do want; and why are those always *en evidence* that you don't, and even they disappear when at last their presence would for once be desirable? And why don't things happen—yes, happen—that's it (my belief is, everything *happens*, and life is passed in a chronic condition of toss-up)—why, I ask, don't things happen just the reverse way of what they do? And then another thing would happen; and that is, that I shouldn't have written this article; and you would have lost a great opportunity of improving your mind and enlarging your understanding! Adieu.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

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ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

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FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 7.
ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
6,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
27,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 11 16 18 23 Secretary.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 6t First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Empower the Mayor to Enter into a Contract with parties for the Taking up, Killing, and Removing of Dogs found Running at Large in the city.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor shall, if in his opinion the same shall be to the advantage and benefit of the citizens, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, enter into a contract with the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or any other society or parties, for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city without a good safe wire muzzle on, sufficient to prevent them from biting, and a metallic or leather collar around their necks, at least one and a quarter inches wide, with the owner's name legibly inscribed thereon. Such dogs without muzzle and collar on being hereby declared nuisances.

Provided, The contract so entered into shall not at any time exceed the amount appropriated by Councils for that purpose.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, in the month of December of each year hereafter, providing the appropriation for the taking up, killing, and removing dogs for the succeeding year has been made, to enter into a contract with some society or parties for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city the succeeding year.

Section 3. And should the appropriation not be made until the year the same is to be used, he shall, as soon as the same shall be made for that year, enter into a contract with the above-named society, or other parties, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city during the year for which the appropriation is made.

Provided, The Mayor shall at all times have the power to revoke the contract if the contractor or contractors do not comply with their part to the Mayor's satisfaction. And warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances, all ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjamin Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM E. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m† No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

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NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY.

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY.

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Perons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 5

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, March 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

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12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. —. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5†

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CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON,

and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

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Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
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AGENTS

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No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained. 2 28

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

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AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
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Apply at the company's offices to
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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6 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

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LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK, 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20† Acting Commissioner of Patents.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Tacking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,600·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
C. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
T. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwflm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13§

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14§

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $690·358·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Calvin Fraxier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST, CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	162,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23§

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871. Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7tf31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
6 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·30
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or C. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·20, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·15 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·20 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m., 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·20 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	9·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·55 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	3·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	3·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	3·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 6·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 838 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·53 A. M., 3·53 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·10 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SAINT PATRICK.

The Day for the Shamrock and Dhudeen—How the Irish Regard It—Was St. Patrick a Scotchman?

To-day the genuine Irishman will stick the shamrock in his hat, drink some whisky (some will drink a good deal of whisky), turn back his memory to the legends told of the Patron Saint, St. Patrick, and bless that venerable and somewhat fabulous individual for driving the snakes out of Ireland. For to-day is St. Patrick's Day, and wherever the Irish heart beats warmest, there will the memories of the Saint be held in most tender regard. In the Catholic section of Ireland, that is, the southern part, the day is celebrated with all the fervor and enthusiasm which the Irish can throw into a subject. They never do such things by halves, and this day will witness a nation, though poor, happy for the time, and engaged in feasting, drinking, dancing, and forgetting the miseries of the present in the romantic memories of the past. Scarcely with less enthusiasm will the Irish population of New York celebrate the day than their brothers in Ireland.

In that city there will be a street parade, in which thousands will participate, and other thousands will do honor to the time in a way of their own divising. The number of the Irish is so great in New York, and so universally do they observe St. Patrick's day, that there is talk of making it a legal holiday. In Philadelphia, however, our Irish citizens, although not lacking in proper spirit, do not make their demonstration so public as their New York friends, and the practice of parading through the streets is becoming obsolete. This fact is to be attributed mainly to the growing sentiment that parades are not of much use in any event. Political processions are not so frequent as formerly. The politicians, instead of spending their energies on show, devote them to more substantial work, and other classes of citizens are beginning to be of the same opinion. The Irish have abandoned parades in this city, chiefly for these reasons, and the day will be observed in a more sociable manner. Social reunions, visits of relatives and friends, feasting and drinking, will form the chief amusements in which the day will be passed.

The Irish have excellent reasons for holding in such regard the fame of St. Patrick. He was a great man, and just the person suited for the times. As to the place of his birth, the best authorities agree that it was at the mouth of the river Clyde, in Scotland, about the year 372. When about sixteen years of age he was carried into Ireland, where he was employed as a swineherd on the mountain of Sleamish, in the county of Antrim. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the manners and language of the people, and with his quick perception he saw that these qualifications could be turned to good account. He went to the continent, secured the titles and authority of Bishop, and at his request was sent by Pope Celestine back into Ireland. In teaching Christianity to the people he was signally successful. He was kind, forbearing, won the regard of thousands by the most gentle means, gathered around him a host of followers, and it was only when he met with the most violent opposition from the Druids that he resorted to anything like force, if force it may be called, for it consisted in cursing the lands and rivers of the Druids.

To the Saint are ascribed a number of miracles, but the greatest of them all was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland. It is related that this was accomplished by him by beating a drum, and on knocking a hole in it an angel appeared who mended it, and it was afterwards exhibited as a holy relic. In the Galtee Mountains, situated between the counties of Cork and Tipperary, there are seven lakes, in one of which, called Lough Dilveen, it is said the patron Saint, when banishing the snakes and toads from the Green Isle, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there till Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish, "It's a long Monday, Patrick!" There are many of the lower class who actually believe the serpent was chained by St. Patrick, and that it calls out to him every Monday morning.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, at Twentieth and Locust streets, was filled almost to suffocation this morning upon the occasion of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. At 10½ o'clock a Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, aided by Rev. John Mulholland as assistant priest, Rev. C. H. McDermott, deacon, Rev. [illegible], sub-deacon, Rev. John Elcock and Rev. Daniel O'Connor deacons of honor, and Rev. J. J. Boyle, master of ceremonies.

There were also present the seminarians from St. Charles' Seminary, and a host of acolytes, and the altars were beautifully illuminated. The choir sang Haydn's Mass, No. 3, accompanied by an orchestra, and at the Offertory the clear soprano voice of Miss P. E. Donnelly told with great effect in the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's master-work, the *Stabat Mater*.

The panegyric of the Saint was pronounced by Rev. James O'Reilly, and was delivered with a distinct voice quite audible in all parts of the church. He took his text from the fourth chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes, and his remarks were listened to with great satisfaction. The annual recurrence of St. Patrick's Day is an event of unusual interest at this church, and hence the great numbers participating in it.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held on the 16th inst., committees were appointed to select representatives of the society in the different wards, and to frame an ordinance to be submitted to Councils, with regard to the muzzling of dogs. Delegates were chosen to attend a meeting in Pittsburg for organizing a branch society, and five representatives were chosen for Allegheny county. Certificates of honorable mention were awarded to Messrs. Black, Donovan, McCabe, and Harrington, for their humane attentions to a suffering mare. Letters were read commendatory of the society's action, and requesting documents to aid in organizing a State society in New Jersey. The agent reported visits to droveyards, cellars, depots, ferries, and rural districts, the circulation of annual reports and other publications, various arrests and convictions, and personal attention to the relief of special cases of suffering. The grand jury ignored the bill in the case of arrest for nicking the tail of a horse. The attention of the police was called to the habit of leaving heavily-laden horses in front of restaurants and drinking-saloons. Chalkley Harvey, Esq., was appointed to represent the society in Delaware county.

WHIPPED THE WHOLE FAMILY.—George Taylor is a bad man. He boards in a house on Beach street, and on Wednesday night last, in an intoxicated condition, he visited the house of his mother on Huntingdon street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. With an affection scarcely paralleled in the annals of domestic virtues, he whipped the whole family, including his father, mother, and sister. To his mother he was particularly ferocious, as he threatened to "stave her head in" with an axe, and from the way he acted, he would probably have carried out his threat. Officer Trainor, of the Eighteenth district, however, prevented any further outrages of the drunken madman, and the good Mr. Taylor was locked up in the station-house. Alderman Hitchcock placed the accused under sufficient bonds for his appearance at court.

ENRAGED FIREMEN.—Some parties last evening, supposed to be connected with the Fairmount Engine Company, procured exes and chopped away the telegraph wires with which that house is connected with the Central Station. These parties should understand that although they may own the house, they don't own the wires, and this destruction of the city's property will be promptly dealt with.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A colored man named Samuel Wilson was arrested at 8 o'clock this morning on Front street, and locked up in the Second District Station House. Wilson is accused of having snatched a watch out of the hand of a man of whom he had inquired the time. The prisoner will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Off the Track and a Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

This morning quite a serious accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Camden which providentially resulted in no loss of life, though the escape of the passengers in two well-loaded passenger trains with but slight injury was something bordering on the miraculous.

The accident was of a double character. A train was first thrown from the track and the locomotive upset by reason of a misplaced switch; and then another train coming in the opposite direction collided with the overturned engine.

The place where the accident occurred was at the junction of the main track of the Camden and Amboy Road with the branch track of the Camden and Burlington County Road, which point is near where the road crosses Cooper's creek. From this point the Burlington county track branches off from the main track and terminates at Market street wharf. At about a quarter after 7 o'clock a down accommodation train, filled with passengers, was approaching this junction, being due at Walnut street, but by some mischance the switch on the branch track was set for an up train, and the engine running into the open switch was turned completely over on its side, and much damaged. It is said that the switchman had set the switch for an up Burlington county train which leaves Market street wharf at a quarter before 7 o'clock, and that after this train had passed and been switched on to the main track, he, from carelessness or other cause, neglected to alter the switch.

While the disabled train was in this condition, an up train, the 7 o'clock mail from Walnut street wharf for New York, also filled with passengers, approached the scene on the main track, and on account of a heavy fog was unable to see the cars in the way. A heavy collision was the result, and the forward cars of the trains were made a wreck. The track was torn up for a distance of about three hundred feet. Luckily the car which was most injured was the smoking-car on the down train, in which there was nobody at the time. If there had been, the death and serious injury of the passengers would certainly have been added to the list of disasters. As it was, there were several serious bruises, but the majority of those who were at all injured escaped with but slight scratches.

The most serious injury was sustained by a brakeman, who had one of his feet crushed. The engineers on both of the trains stuck to their engines and escaped without serious hurt, though they were tumbled around at quite a lively rate. From the scene of ruin presented at the place of the accident, it might be judged that a score at least had met their death by reason of the carelessness of the switchtender, and it can hardly be conceived how those on the trains escaped as they did.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Subscriptions to the Bonds of the American Steamship Company Completed.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Steamship Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms, Mr. J. O. James in the chair and A. P. Coleberry, Secretary.

A full return from all the committees was received, showing the subscriptions had realized the full amount of $1,500,000.

The following is the list of the heaviest subscribers completing the amount:—

Stuart & Bro.	$5,000
Anspach & Stanton	5,000
Thomas A. Scott	5,000
A. & P. Roberts & Co	5,000
Joseph Jeanes	3,000
Wood, Marsh, Haywood & Co.	3,000
BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC.	
Spring Garden Insurance Company	5,000
American Fire Insurance Co., additional	5,000
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., additional	10,000
Insurance Co. of North America, additional	10,000
Mutual Assurance Company, or Green Tree	10,000
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., additional	5,000
Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses, etc.	15,000
Girard Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Eighth National Bank	5,000
City National Bank	10,000
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society	30,000
H. H. Houston, for the Union Transportation Company	100,000

THE MEADOWS.

A Channel to Draw Off the Water and Redeem the Land from Worthlessness.

A Sunday paper takes the Commissioner of Highways to task regarding the expenditure of $20,000 for the drainage of the meadow lands, declaring that not one dollar of the appropriation had been used for this purpose, and intimating that it might have gone somewhere else. The money was appropriated last year, but the Survey Department not having perfected the plans for the drainage, not a dollar of the money was used last year.

To-day at noon, however, the plans having been completed, the Highway Department opened bids for the work, and ere long it will be commenced. The plan consists in the digging of a channel from the Delaware river bank across the meadows to the intersection of Moyamensing and the Rope Ferry road. This channel is to be 26 feet wide, and drains will empty into it. At the point where it will cut through the river embankment, the channel will be provided with sluice gates, which, while they will permit water to run from the channel, will not allow that from the river to make its way into it. This excavation, which will be about two miles long, will, in a short time, redeem a great portion of the meadow lands, now almost invaluable, and from which rise miasmatic vapors having a baneful effect upon the health of that portion of the city.

WAS IT A STOLEN CERTIFICATE?—Yesterday afternoon a man went into Petry's restaurant, at Broad and Walnut streets, and after obtaining what he ordered, undertook to do something not quite in the eating line. He observed that a couple of fine overcoats were hanging on a hat-rack in the entry, and instantly his hand was upon them and he was going out at a much quicker pace than he came in. One of the attaches of the saloon observed the act, and after a brisk chase the fellow was captured.

On inquiring his name he stated that he came from New York, and that the name he sailed under was Henry Bennet. Upon being taken to the station house he was searched, and in his pocket was found a certificate of the Fire Commissioners appointing the bearer to the position of a truckman under the new department. The certificate contained the name of Henry B. Williamson, No. 813 South Third street, and the party who recommended Williamson was a James N. Thompson. Alderman Morrow committed the prisoner.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.—John G. Hollick, Sr., a well-known politician of the Tenth ward, died suddenly at 6 o'clock this morning, at his residence, No. 221 Lybrand street. Everybody in that section of the city was well acquainted with John G. Hollick, so prominently was he identified with all matters of interest concerning his ward. For years he was connected with the Good Will Engine Company, and to his energy and his devoted allegiance to that organization much of its standing was attributed. Mr. Hollick was formerly a constable in the office of Alderman Godbou, but on the accession of Mr. Leeds to the office of Sheriff he resigned, and took the office of deputy by the appointment of Mr. Leeds.

"FROG HOLLOW."—Miles Lee lives at No. 1352 Richmond street. On Sunday night last he went to the locality at Huntingdon and Thompson streets, known by the euphonious title of "Frog Hollow." In the Hollow is situated a house to the inmates of which Miles entertained an especial aversion. He went into the house, and "reached and proceeded for" the head of the family. That gentleman had the bad manners to kick him out into the street, and in revenge therefor Miles collected a number of paving stones and battered the door in. Officer O'Donnell was called upon for assistance, and arrested the riotous fellow, and Alderman Neill held him in $600 bail to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

HIS MONUMENT.

The Public Bequests of the Late Dr. John Gegan, of Philadelphia, who Died while Abroad.

This morning the will of the late Dr. John Gegan, an eminent physician of this city, who died while on a visit to Dublin, was admitted to probate. The estate is valued at about $125,000. In this document the deceased made the following bequests:—

To the new Church of St. Joseph, $1000, "which with my former donation to said church I wish to make as an offering for masses for the repose of my soul forever."

To the Asylum for Unmarried Women in the City of Dublin, under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard, an annuity of $300, to continue for the period of five consecutive years, and then to cease. Then follows bequests of $15,000 to his grandchildren, a similar amount to his nephews and other relatives, and the will says:—"I give and bequeath to my executor $20,000 in trust for the benefit of the poor, destitute, and deserving persons residing within the parish limits of the churches of St. Mary, St. Joseph (Willing's alley), St. John, St. Paul, St. Patrick, St. Philip de Neri, and St. Theresa, the interest only to be applied for their relief."

Also, he gives to each of the parochial schools attached to St. Mary's, St. Joseph's (Willing's alley), St. John's, St. Philip de Neri's St. Patrick's, St. Paul's, and St. Theresa's Churches the sum of $2000.

To the Dorcas Society of St. Joseph's Church (Willing's alley), $2000; also to the same societies connected with the churches above mentioned, $15,000 each.

To the House of the Good Shepherd, $2500; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, $2500; to St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children, $2500; to Sanctuary of New Church of St. Joseph; and all this he gives "in the hope of yearly remembrances in the holy sacrifice of mass." Then he continues:—"All the rest of my estate I give and bequeath to my executor, in trust, for the benefit of the poor, destitute, and deserving persons residing within the present parish limits of the churches of St. Mary, St. Joseph (Willing's alley), St. John, St. Paul, St. Patrick, St. Philip de Neri, and St. Theresa, the principal whereof to remain in trust, and the interest, only at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be distributed by the several Catholic conferences.

It is my intention and express direction that my executor, hereinafter named, or his successors, shall hold in trust forever, if the law will permit it, or if not, so long as the law will allow, these several charitable legacies, above written, as well as the residue of my estate bequeathed to him in trust for the benefit of the poor, destitute and deserving persons; he appropriating the interest yearly as hereinafter directed; but when the said bequests cannot be any longer legally so held, then he shall pay the same over to said churches and institutions, respectively, as in his judgment will fulfill my intention. The date of the will is December 8, 1868.

Appended to the will were two codicils—the first, in view of the death of one of his nephews, changing certain private bequests, and the second bequeathing to the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, $2500. The executor is Mr. John Maher.

The total amount thus given away will not fall short of $80,000.

POLICE STATIONS.

Investigations Into the Necessity for More.

This morning Mayor Fox, Chief of Police St. Clair A. Mulholland, and the Joint Council Committee on Police, Colonel Glenn, chairman, proceeded in carriages on a tour of inspection of our station houses, with this object—of discovering what districts were most urgently in need of new ones. The committee mentioned has now under consideration an ordinance appropriating $225,000 for new stations in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth districts, another for the accommodation of the Schuylkill Harbor officers, who will soon be without a place to lay their heads, their old quarters, the Rialto House, being on the verge of destruction to make way for a beautiful landscape, and a sub-station at Chesnut Hill. There is no question but what these improvements are needed. Many of the stations have been indicted by the various grand juries as nuisances, and the Board of Health has often memoralized Councils to order new ones as a measure of sanitary precaution. If in the winter time some of these places are unendurable by reason of the fetid odors which arise from the overrunning sinks and the total want of any conveniences, how much more horrible in summer! We have but four or five decent stations in the city. For the sake of preserving the health of the people who live in their vicinity, and for the sake of the credit of the city, let the rest, which are unsightly in appearance, utterly devoid of comfort, and which baffle all efforts to keep them clean, be supplanted quickly by new structures.

A PHILADELPHIA DIVORCE CASE SLIGHTLY TANGLED.—Our readers will remember the celebrated Bailey desertion case, which took up the time of our courts last summer. It has been transplanted in another shape to Delaware.

During the session of the Legislature of 1869 Elisha J. Bailey, a surgeon in the United States army, applied for a divorce from his wife, Susan Cornelia Broome-Bailey, who was a daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Broome, formerly member of Congress from the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, now represented by Judge Kelley. The bill was at at first defeated in the House, but subsequently reconsidered, passed, and finally became a law. Mrs. Bailey, hearing of the proceedings of the Legislature, and being somewhat surprised to find that a bill of divorce had passed, as she alleged, without her knowledge, immediately made her appearance at Dover, and through her representations, and the influence of friends, had a bill passed through the Legislature repealing the former act divorcing her and her husband, Surgeon Bailey, although her marital infidelity was admitted.

Mrs. Bailey then used her influence with General Sherman and other officers of the army, and had Surgeon Bailey arraigned before a court-martial, which acquitted the Surgeon of all charges brought against him, although the whole weight of the Government officials, from some occult influence, was brought to bear in her favor, to the great scandal of the old regulars, who deplored the decay of the *esprit de corps*. She then brought suit against the Surgeon in the courts of Philadelphia for maintenance, which resulted in a dismissal of the suit for want of jurisdiction, he being a citizen of Wilmington, Delaware. Surgeon Bailey then went before the Delaware courts and made application for a decree of divorce from Susan C. Bailey, the summons, on account of the defendant residing beyond the limits of the State, not having yet been served. Thus matters stood until the Legislature of 1871 convened, when Surgeon Bailey again made application for the passage of an act to repeal the repealing act of 1869. The bill, meeting with favorable consideration, unanimously passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday morning, when Mrs. Bailey again made her appearance at Dover and succeeded in having the vote by which the double repealing act was passed reconsidered and the further consideration postponed until Wednesday, the 15th instant, when the bill finally passed the House by a vote of 11 to 9. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is yet uncertain. In order that the Doctor may keep cool, the President, General Grant, has detailed Surgeon Bailey to Alaska, where the Frigid Zone begins and where Love's young dream, torrid as it may be, ceases to charm. Mrs. Bailey hopes that the Indians may put an end to the Drctor, and the Doctor is praying for a station at the North Pole to observe where the cold comes from, if he can only escape the attachments which Mrs. Bailey procures from the courts.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecture of the "Star" course will take place on Monday, when Mr. A. Miner Griswold, better known as "the Fat Contributor," will give his views on "Injin Meal." Mr. Griswold is one of the funniest lecturers in the country, and his humor is as refined as it is original. Those who attend on Monday evening may expect a great treat. At the conclusion of Mr. Griswold's lecture, Mr. H. V. McCully, the well-known elocutionist of this city, will recite Bret Harte's poem of "The Heathen Chinee," and a series of stereopticon views illustrative of the poem will be exhibited.

THE members of the Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats will hold a grand jubilee at their club-house, No. 1014 Walnut street, to-morrow evening, congratulatory of the recent victory in New Hampshire. A *Granite* punch-bowl will be on hand.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FORMER RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA.—Edward A. Moss, formerly engaged in the wholesale book and stationery business at Fourth and Merchant streets, of the firm of Moss & Brothers, and afterwards of the firm of Moss, Bald, Causland & Co., bank-note engravers, who were succeeded by the American Bank Note Company, died on Tuesday last at his residence in the city of New York, where he has been actively engaged in the stock market. Mr. Moss was aged fifty years, and suffered greatly from gout, an attack of which disease was the cause of his death.

DEATH OF A NOTED IRON MERCHANT.—Yesterday David Reeves, Esq., well known as being prominently connected with the iron business for a great number of years, and also as the President of the Phœnix Iron Company, which office he has held since the incorporation of the company, died at his residence in Phœnixville, at the age of 79 years. The cause of his death was supposed to have been disease of the heart. He died after but a short illness. His funeral will take place from Phœnixville, a special train being provided to convey the remains to Philadelphia, where they will be interred at Laurel Hill.

ART SALE.—The sale of paintings at the store of H. A. McCann, No. 910 Chesnut st., last evening, attracted a large audience. Mr. B. Scott, Jr., officiated in his usually efficient manner, but the prices were generally very low and much more satisfactory to the buyers than to the auctioneer or owner. The remainder of the catalogue, which embraces a number of very fine works, will be sold this evening. The sale would not have taken place but for the necessity of closing out stock on account of the extensions and alterations that are to be made in the store, and a rare opportunity is offered to pick up bargains.

ABSENT-MINDED FIREMEN.—There was a fire in a two-story stone building at Chelten avenue and Hancock street, Germantown, last evening, and Oliver Skilton and Samuel Hansberry, former members of the now defunct Mount Airy Hose, ran out the hose carriage, collected a crowd, and with much noise "proceeded to the scene of conflagration." This piece of physical energy but mental folly met its proper reward in a fine imposed on the aforesaid by Alderman Good.

THE CONDITION OF WASHINGTON SMITH.—The attending physician of Washington Smith, who was shot on Wednesday night last at Germantown road and Vanhorn street, reports this morning that the wounded man has a chance of recovery. Smith received a severe wound in the left lung, and such generally proye fatal.

WENT FOR THE GENTLEMAN.—John Hepburn did not do right, in the opinion of Alderman Mackin, in putting a head on another individual yesterday at Fifth and Cherry streets, and so the magistrate, in support of his opinion, required Hepburn to give bail in $400 for his appearance at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

REV. S. MILLER HAGEMAN, of Princeton, has been unanimously elected to take charge of the South Street Presbyterian Church, and it is expected that he will enter upon his duties next Sabbath.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Theft of Carpeting.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

William Hart and Carson Timms, Hart's driver, were to-day put on trial charged with stealing carpeting belonging to James H. Orne, and valued at $1100. The evidence on the part of the prosecution goes to show that this carpet was lying at Godley's bonded warehouse, S. E. corner of Almond and Swanson streets, and on the night of Saturday, February 11, was stolen away by parties who had entered the building through a trap-door in the roof. That same night policemen discovered footprints in the snow from the warehouse to Hart's junk shop, and noticing a window raised, they entered the shop, where they found the carpet. An oar was in the centre of the roll of carpets, showing that it had been carried by means of the oar; also, a coat with snow upon it was under the carpet, which Hart said was his, and in the coat was a handkerchief with his name marked upon it, and a chisel and hammer were with the rest.

The case is yet on trial.

The Church Muddle.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation is still on trial. The only evidence of interest given this morning was that of Dr. McCloud, a Professor of Theology in the Church. He spoke of the expulsion of Mr. Stuart from membership by the synod, and when cross-examined said he could not cite another instance in which a private member had been expelled by the direct action of the synod. He was brother-in-law to Mr. Stuart, but had had no intercourse with him since the beginning of these troubles in 1868. He did not speak in favor of Mr. Stuart's expulsion, but voted against the resolution.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, March 17, 1871.

Applicants for time loans hold off, and those in good standing find no difficulty in obtaining all the assistance they need on good paper or collateral securities. The indications are at present in favor of a steady working of the loan market, and no material change is anticipated. The opening of internal navigation is now near at hand, and an active movement in grain and other products which invariably follows may strengthen the tone of the market, but no advance in rates is yet perceptible. We quote call loans on good collaterals at 5@6 per cent., and good paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and very steady, the range of sales being still from 111⅝@111¾.

Government bonds are in fair demand and generally a fraction higher than at the close yesterday.

Stocks were moderately active but rather weak. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101¾, and ante-war do. at 102.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 51. Pennsylvania was steady, selling at 61⅝@61¾. Camden and Amboy at 116½@116⅝, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¼. 59¾ was bid for Lehigh Valley and 40¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were dull and weak, the only sales being in Lehigh at 35@34½.

In passenger railway stocks we notice sales of Chesnut and Walnut Streets at 46½ and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 23¼.

In miscellaneous shares there were small sales of Big Mountain Coal at 6 and Franklin Fire Insurance Company at 500.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., special agents of the Treasury, report the following subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan made through them to-day:—

Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburg	$206,000
First National, Green Bay, Wis.	40,000
" " Faribault, Minn.	50,000
" " Curwensville, Pa.	52,000
Honesdale National, Curwinsville, Pa.	39,500
Brandon National, Brandon, Vt.	200,000
First National, Beverly, Ohio	57,000
" " Portsmouth, N. H.	149,500
Total	$914,000

The previous subscriptions to this loan foot up over $2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$15200 City 6s, New	101¾	10 sh Cam & Am	116¼
$1100 do	101¾	42 do	116¾
$500 do, prior to '82	102¾	7 do	116¾
$1000 Bel & Del 3d	85	15 do	116¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	200 sh Reading	.51
$3000 do	96	200 do	.b60. 51
$1000 Penna R 6s	102¾	1 sh O C & A R	48¼
5 sh Franklin Fire Ins Co	500	200 sh Leh Nav St	35
101 sh Penna R	61¾	12 sh Ch & Wal	46¾
163 do	61¾	50 sh 13th & 15th R	23¾
100 sh Cata Prf.	40¾	100 sh Big Mount	6

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N Pa 6s	99¾	145 sh Reading R	51
$700 Pa 6s, 1 se	103¾	800 do	51
$3100 C & A m 6s, 89	96	7 sh Minehill R	51¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¾	5 sh Leh V R	52¾
$1300 City 6s, New	101¾	35 do	52¾
100 sh Girard Col R	33¾	200 sh Phil & E R	27
89 sh Penna R	61¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¼@111¼; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Gold, 111¾@113¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 114¼@114¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	111¾	11 40 A. M.	111¾
10 10 "	111¾	11 50 "	111¾
10 17 "	111¾	11 54 "	111¾
11 30 "	111¾	11 55 "	111¾
10 34 "	111¾	12 20 P. M.	111¾
11 35 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 17.—Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and only small sales were reported at 11¾@12c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $6 40@7. Flaxseed if here would command $2 10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

After the close of our report yesterday quite an active demand sprung up for Flour, with some inquiry from shippers. About 2000 bushels changed hands, mostly yesterday afternoon, including superfine at $5 75; extras at $6@6 25; Northwestern extra family at $7@7 62½; Pennsylvania do. do., $6 25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7 25@7 75, and fancy brands at $8@9 50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 75@6. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market and a fair demand from the local millers for prime lots. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1 65, 800 bushels amber at $1 68, and 400 bushels Ohio red at $1 65. Rye sells in a small way at $1 05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent advance. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 83c. and Western mixed at 81@82c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 74@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is inactive; we quote Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....77

SUN RISES.....6 8 | MOON SETS.....4 23
SUN SETS.....6 9 | HIGH WATER.....11 7

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Arrived, ship Blackwell, from New Orleans.

LONDON, March 17.—Steamships Russia and Cambria have arrived.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 17.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, barks Andies, from Liverpool; Glenesk, from Malaga; and Ann Miran, from Ardrossan; brig Concezione, from Palermo; and brig Aurora and schr Ethan Allen, from the West Indies.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Wiltbank, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Ital. bark Guilia, Graf, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Matanzas, Duncan & Poey.
Schr G. C. Morris, Rickards, St. Marys, Ga., Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Benefactor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Nor. bark Haabet, Pederson, 61 days from Falmouth, Eng., with clay to C. B. Dunn.
Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, 11 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr R. F. Meany, Lewis, from New York, with malt.
Schr Hamburg, Wescott, from Millville.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, from New York.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, from Norwich.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Newport.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool, arrived at Mobile yesterday.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, left Boston at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 16.—8 barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Minnie Keppler, with bar iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Amelia, W. T. Blessing, J. A. Covell, Moscow, Fremont, P. H. Clinton, Ella, Fanny, Zouave, and Mary Dunn, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 17.—12 barges left in tow yesterday for Baltimore, light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A. MINER GRISWOLD,
("The Fat Contributor.")
On MONDAY EVENING, March 20.
Subject:—"INJUN MEAL."
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
"Battle Scenes of the Rebellion."
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
"The True Republic."
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets to buy of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 17 2t

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the
NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT
placed in operation at
6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING,
the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.
The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.
Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

☞ "CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS."
The Members of this Association will meet at their Rooms, No. 1014 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY EVENING, 18th, at 8 o'clock, to express their congratulations at the great triumph of Democratic principles in the "Granite State" of New England, rebuking corruption and abused power of the Federal Administration. J. RINALDO SANK,
1t President.

☞ THE FIRST ANNUAL LITERARY AND Musical Entertainment of the United Lyceums of Philadelphia will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, March 18, 1871, at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Professor ADAMS will assist. Germania Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the entertainment. 3 13mwfs4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ **WOODHULL & CLAFLIN,**
the Lady Brokers of Wall street, New York, will deliver their argument for Constitutional Equality, the great political issue, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 21. Tickets for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT street. 3 15 6t

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable on and after the 15th instant.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
3 13 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ CLEAR AND DISTINCT IS THE PRINTing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION will be held at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT, Sunday, 19th inst., at 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of Holy Trinity. 3 17 2t

☞ TICKETS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT of the UNITED LYCEUMS for sale by members of the INDEPENDENT LYCEUM and at J. McCARAHER'S, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. 3 13 mwfs4t*

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm4] No. 818 SWANSON St